

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 296.]

APRIL 1, 1817.

[3 of Vol. 43.]

The Friends of this Miscellany, who may be desirous of completing their Sets or Volumes, are requested to take notice, that, for the purpose of encouraging their Design, the several Numbers composing the first FORTY VOLUMES, or to the Commencement of 1816, will be sold at ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE per Number, till the first of May next; but, after that time, they can be had only at the usual Price of Two Shillings. The increased Demand for this Work, in every part of the World where the English Language is read, and the Interruptions of the supply in foreign Countries, owing to successive Wars, will, it is presumed, render this Proposal an Accommodation to many of our distant Readers, as well as to many new Subscribers at Home.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent at Warwick (see page 495,) has favored us with the overseer's accounts for the parish of St. Mary, and expresses a desire of seeing other similar accounts—I therefore enclose two accounts of the expenditure of the parish of St. Mary, Newington Butts, in the county of Surrey; the one when I was an overseer, in the year 1782, and the other of 1815 to Easter 1816.

In the year 1752 my father served the office of overseer for this parish, and, if my recollection be right, having seen the account many years ago, the county-rate was then 18*l.* and the total expenditure not exceeding 350*l.* Thirty years afterwards, when I served the office, the expences were increased two thousand pounds; and, by the last report, the expenditure appears to be FOURTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE POUNDS for fifty-four weeks!

In my time, the greatest number of out-door poor was only thirteen women, and twenty-seven children, relieved weekly; and about one hundred and twenty in the parish-house. But, by the last report, the number of poor wholly maintained is two hundred and ninety, and the number of families weekly relieved is EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE; or, by estimation of the overseers, the number of individuals about THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE in the total.

This list, enormous as it is, is however now increased—I am informed to ELEVEN HUNDRED FAMILIES, who are weekly relieved, besides numerous casual poor.

How then, sir, shall we account for this prodigious increase of paupers? In part, I am sensible, by population drawn

from the country to the town—the late Census states the population to be 23,853 souls. In my time we estimated the total to be about 9000, and, probably, in my father's time not more than 4000; but what is this when compared to the expenditure? The increase of expence also must be attributed to the advance of the price of provisions; but, above all, to a long period of WAR—a period of thirty-five years' war within the last sixty years.

This is a melancholy truth, and I fear that many parishes are burthened with poor far beyond this. In the parish where I now dwell, I occupy a small house at 25*l.* a-year; the poor-rate is 14*l.* and the other taxes 17*l.* 16*s.*; and the poor are exceedingly numerous. There are now only eight factories remaining out of twenty-one, which existed a few years ago in this neighbourhood; and, of consequence, hundreds of artizans are now out of employ, and suffering the most distressing indigence.

Mitcham.

WM. BICKNELL.

From the 5th of April, 1782, to the 25th of April, 1783.

[Those items marked with an asterisk (\*) are extra charges upon this year's rates, amounting to 640*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*]

	£.	s.	d.
*Arrears of the overseers for 1781, paid.....	63	13	6
*Paid Mr. Okins the whole due on his contract with the late officers .....	45	13	4
for stock in the house at the expiration of his contract.....	36	13	0
County-rate .....	54	12	0
Two substitutes for the militia for the year 1782 .....	23	12	6
*Mr. Okins's deficiencies on his late contract, paid by order of vestry .....	145	13	11

Carried forward .... 369 18 3

C c

Bench

194 *Expences of the Poor in St. Mary, Newington, in 1783 & 1816.* [April 1,

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	369	18	3
Bench bill for 1781, orders, summonses, &c. ....	18	16	6
*St. John's parish, by order of sessions .....	12	16	0
Tradesmen's bills for provision, &c. consumed in the house .....	637	12	7
Ditto apparel, including house linen and necessities given to paupers, not otherwise relieved, which form a very considerable part of this amount .....	246	19	8½
Utensils, and all workmen's bills for repairs, &c. included .....	60	0	2
Funeral charges for the house and casual poor .....	22	5	1
*Quota for damage done by rioters in 1780 .....	87	1	10¾
*Constables, for extra duty at Lord Allthorp's election, Lord Gordon's trial, &c. ..	13	14	6
*Messrs. Mason, Perman, Gardner, &c. &c. charges of prosecutions commenced by former officers .....	123	12	3
*Expences attendant on prosecutions against the keepers of several disorderly houses .....	20	11	0
Fees, &c. with children bound apprentice .....	28	15	0
*Nineteen substitutes for the militia, for 1783, by order of vestry .....	44	2	0
To St. George's overseers for money advanced to a militia-man's wife .....	6	10	0
*County-rate, being the second .....	54	12	0
St. Thomas's Hospital, general bill for four years ....	9	4	8
Guy's Hospital, ditto .....	4	9	6
*Foundling bill, incurred in the time of the former overseers, for children .....	18	17	0
Ditto in our time .....	37	2	8
Paid Mr. Brandon for trusses for ruptured poor .....	4	10	0
Mr. Inville, vestry-clerk, salary for one year .....	35	17	6
The beadle, ditto ditto ....	41	8	6
Cloathing for beadle and bellman .....	10	5	0
Mr. Okins's salary for himself and wife, one year .....	30	0	0
Charges for horse and cart for conveying paupers, &c. &c. ....	8	0	0
Extra indulgences allowed the house on certain festivals, agreeable to former customs ..	15	4	4
Stationary and printing ....	4	6	10
For children at nurse .....	50	1	0

Carried forward ..... 2016 13 11½

Brought forward .....	2016	13	11½
*Quota towards opposing county new bridges .....	9	19	0
Out-door poor relieved weekly, in number about 13 women, and 27 children ....	58	17	1
Paid Mrs. Okins sundry disbursements collected from her weekly bills .....	57	17	9½
Sundry reliefs, casualties, passes, removals by order, and other incidental charges ..	114	14	4½
Deficiencies in the rates by overcharges, abatements, unoccupied houses, &c. ..	60	7	7
Balance cash in hand .....	12	7	11½
	2,330	17	9

Wm. Clark,  
Wm. Bicknell,  
Tho. Pyke,  
John Hopkins, } Overseers.

From Easter 1815 to Easter 1816.

Fifty-four weeks' poor in the workhouse .....	3338	5	0
Fifty-four weeks' maintenance of nurse children .....	619	3	3
One year's maintenance of lunatics .....	416	7	10
Bills for maintenance of poor farmed out .....	44	1	10
Hospital bills for sick poor ..	38	8	6
Apothecaries' bills .....	154	12	0
Undertakers' bills .....	42	11	3
Messrs. Clutton and Co.'s bill for law expences .....	108	8	11
Bills for printing, stationary, and stamps .....	74	8	4
Two county rates .....	218	8	0
Damage done in the riots at Mr. Barclay's election ....	36	16	1
Bills for beadles' clothing ..	22	16	8
Bills for carpenter's work, deals, &c. ....	77	4	8
Bills for bricklayer's and mason's work .....	32	11	5
Bills for plumber's, painter's, and glazier's work .....	43	18	4
Bills for ironmongery and smith's work .....	22	5	
One year's rent of vestry-clerk's office .....	6	6	0
Bill for coals to ditto .....	4	10	6
Visiting the infant poor at Norwood .....	5	10	0
Bill for lighting the workhouse lamps .....	2	9	0
Bill for emptying cesspools ..	6	0	0
Ensuring the workhouse from fire .....	11	5	0
Bill for matting, &c. ....	2	13	5
Fifty-four weeks' relief to out-door poor, &c. ....	8080	18	8
Sundry clothing given to poor .....	151	2	5
Apprentice fees .....	77	15	0

Carried forward ..... 13638 15 8  
Salary



Brought forward .....	13638	15	8
Salary to the vestry-clerk, &c. &c. ....	463	17	6
For rate books and duplicates .....	18	18	0
Beadles' disbursements.....	89	13	0

## Total expenditure of fifty-

four weeks..... 14,231 4 2

## An Abstract of the Number of Poor maintained in the Workhouse, from Easter 1815 to Easter 1816.

1815—April 27 .....	217
May 31.....	222
June 28 .....	214
July 26.....	209
August 30.....	214
September 27 .....	221
October 25 .....	231
November 29 .....	238
December 27 .....	247
1816—January 31 .....	251
February 28 .....	254
March 27.....	248
April 16 .....	247

Average number of poor maintained,  
as above ..... 231———— of infant poor main-  
tained at Norwood ..... 45———— of lunatics maintain-  
ed at Hoxton ..... 14

Number of poor wholly maintained .. 290

Average number of poor families re-  
ceiving weekly relief ..... 371———— of casual poor, passes,  
&c. .... 98

969

Which 969 families, upon the general calculation of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  persons in each, will amount to 3391 individuals, who have received weekly relief from this parish during the period above stated.

## To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN sending to you the following lines, my object is to invite the attention of your poetic readers to an interesting portion of Ovid's works, which has hitherto, I believe, been overlooked by his translators—I mean his "Tristia," or "Sorrows;" of which I have long thought that a good poetic version (of the whole, or of select parts) would prove an acceptable present to the public. I am still of the same opinion; and I once myself attempted a sort of paraphrase, of which I now send you a specimen, together with the Latin original, for the purpose of more easy comparison. But, before I would venture too far, I deemed it advisable to obtain the opinions of some better judges than myself,

respecting the probable success of my ventures enterprise. With that view, this specimen was, through the medium of a friend, anonymously submitted to the inspection of several literary men, some of whom condemned my choice of blank verse, as ill adapted to the subject, and not likely to please the public;—which might probably enough be the case with such blank verse as mine; though blank verse from the pen of a Young, a Blair, or a Porteus, might be found perfectly well to accord with the melancholy theme.

However that might be, another objection was made by some of my judges, who condemned my paraphrase, as too diffuse; in which I cannot say that their judgment was much amiss. To be brief, Mr. Editor, the result of the consultation was, that I prudently renounced a task which I felt myself unable to execute in a satisfactory manner. But I hope I may yet live to see it successfully accomplished by some happier genius than myself: and whoever may be disposed to undertake it, will, I presume, not be displeased with me for having, by the production of this specimen, and the different judgments on it, given him a seasonable caution against what have been considered as errors, which he ought to avoid.

While on the subject of the "Tristia," allow me, sir, to express my surprise and regret, that this part of Ovid's works, which appears to have formerly been much used in our schools, now seems to be almost entirely banished from them, though admirably calculated, in point both of matter and style, to serve as the book of first lessons in verse, affording to the youthful student a smooth and easy transition from prose to poetry, as I have satisfactorily experienced in my own practice as a teacher.

Proceed we now to my paraphrase—  
Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago,

Quæ mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit,  
Cum repeto noctem, quâ tot mihi cara  
reliqui,

Labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.  
Jam prope lux aderat, quâ me discedere  
Cæsar

Finibus extremæ jusserat Ausonizæ:  
Nec mens nec spatium fuerant satis apta  
paranti:

Torpuerant longâ pectora nostra morâ.  
Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura legendi,  
Non aptæ profugo vestis opisve, fuit.  
Non aliter stupui, quam qui, Jovis ignibus  
ictus,

Vivit, et est vitæ nescius ipse suæ.

Ut tamen hanc animo nubem dolor ipse  
removit,

Et tandem sensus convaluere mei,  
Alloquor extremum mœstos abiturus amicos,  
Qui modo de multis unus et alter erant.

In mem'ry's faithful mirror while I scan  
Th' afflictive scenes of that disastrous night—  
That night of deepest woe, when, torn by fate  
From all my heart held dear, to joyous Rome  
Sorrowing I bade adieu—the briny drop  
E'en now rolls down my cheek.—The morn  
approach'd

Of that tremendous day, by Cæsar's will  
Foredoom'd the period when within thy  
bounds,

Ah! much-lov'd Italy! my ling'ring steps  
No more might dare to tread:—nor adequate  
Had been th' allotted time, nor had my mind  
(Howe'er submissive to the stern decree)  
Due energy exerted, to prepare

For the impending hour:—the fond delay,  
Too long indulg'd, had frozen up my soul,  
And numb'd the thinking faculty within me.  
Heedless, I chose not, from the menial throng,  
What faithful slave in Scythian wilds should  
ease

My various wants, what sympathising friend  
Escort me on my way; nor store of dress  
Meet for this rude ungenial clime, nor aught  
To life's enjoyment requisite, engag'd  
My providential care. Of sense bereft  
I stood, as who, by lightning stunn'd, retains  
The vital spark, unconscious that he lives.

At length, excess of grief the cloud dispell'd,  
That erst my reason had eclips'd; and,  
thought

Resuming its lost empire, I address,  
In last sad parting speech, the mourning few  
Who now remain, of, late, so num'rous  
friends.

West-square, Lambeth. J. CAREY.  
March 4, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

**Y**OUR correspondent J. W., in his  
remarks on the supposed changes  
of the weather, at the periods of the  
*change of the moon*, or at the new and  
full moon, thinks that "there is a visible  
alteration to be observed four days be-  
fore the new moon." I have kept a  
daily account of the weather for be-  
tween twenty and thirty years; about  
four or five in Middlesex, ten in War-  
wick, and as long in Newbury; and I take  
upon me positively to assert, that the  
notion is entirely groundless; and that  
there is no favorable change, nor any  
change of weather, at the new or full  
moon, more than at any other time.  
All astronomical, astrological, or philo-  
sophical, reflections on the subject are  
therefore idle and imaginary, S. E.  
Newbury; Feb. 12, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

**I**N your last Magazine, your corres-  
pondent Mr. Severn has indicated  
several points of coincidence between  
the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and  
requests to be furnished with an unex-  
ceptionable rule by which they may be  
distinguished.

I beg leave to submit the following to  
his attention, it is extracted from the  
French work of M. Mirbel:—"Plants  
alone (he observes,) have the power of  
deriving nourishment from inorganic  
matter, as mere earths, salts, or airs;  
while animals feed only on organized  
matter, either of a vegetable or animal  
nature." Sir J. E. Smith observes, "this  
idea appears to me so correct, that I  
have in vain sought an exception to it."  
The following also is tolerably correct—  
"Animals are nourished by their in-  
ternal, and vegetables by their external,  
surfaces; though the polypes, whose  
feelers, when put forth in the water,  
seem scarcely different from roots seek-  
ing their food in the earth, and some  
may be turned inside-out like a glove,  
without any disturbance of their ordi-  
nary functions. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

**I**N attentively considering the English  
language, the intelligent observer is  
struck with the number and variety of  
Latin, and other derivatives, which so  
extensively pervade this excellent,  
though multifariously-formed, language.  
In German there are comparatively but  
few innovations of this kind, and these  
principally from the learned languages;  
but they are so few, that German may  
with ease be used independent of them;  
whereas, in English, words from the La-  
tin, &c. are so completely interwoven  
with it that it would really be difficult,  
if not impossible, to write or speak it  
wholly unmixed with such derivatives.

I have frequently thought that a short  
essay, written in a style as purely Eng-  
lish as the present state of the language  
would admit of, contrasted with the  
same written without any exclusion of  
foreign derivatives, might not be altoge-  
ther uninteresting to the curious. I  
have therefore attempted the following.

PURE ENGLISH.

"The English, as it now is, is an over-  
flowing and strong tongue, having the  
Anglo-Saxon for its ground-work, and  
enriched and greatened from the Latin  
and Greek, as well as from many of the  
living



living tongues; so that it may be reckoned the most mixed speech of Europe. Had the things which have so much greatedened it since Anglo-Saxon was first spoken in England been otherwise—had no new words been allowed to be brought in from other tongues—it would of course have been right otherwise to what it is. Yet it were hard to say, whether, in the slow steps which kingdoms make in learning, and the thencefollowing needfulness for more words, if, instead of borrowing from other tongues, we had made new ones, and set together such as we had on the Anglo-Saxon ground-work, our speech would have been better or worse than we now have it."

## MIXED ENGLISH.

"The English, in its present state, is a copious and expressive language, having the Anglo-Saxon for its basis, and enriched and enlarged from the Latin and Greek, as well as from many of the modern languages; so that it may be considered as the most mixed language of Europe. Had the circumstances by which it has been enlarged, since Anglo-Saxon was spoken in England, been different—had no innovations from other languages been permitted—our present English would, of course, have been different to what it is at present. It would be difficult to judge, whether, in the progressive gradations which nations make in literature, and the consequent necessity for an increase of terms, if, in lieu of recourse having been had to other languages, we had formed new terms, or compounded such as we had, on the ancient Anglo-Saxon basis, our language would have been more or less excellent than we at present have it."

Your's,

ANON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

I AM now to resume my observations on the subject of France, and shall begin, according to the promise in the close of my contribution to your last number, with the

*Merits of particular Districts.*

On considering the relative merits of particular residences, we shall find that, to families in easy circumstances, Versailles, St. Germain, and other places in the vicinity of Paris, may be expedient; but, in point of economy, the banks of the Loire and Lower Normandy have the advantage, by a full third, of the metropolis and its neighbourhood. Tours on the Loire, and Caen in Normandy, are favourite places of resort with our countrymen, and very

fit residences they are for the genteel economist. The comforts of life, and the enjoyments of society, may here be procured at one-third less than in a provincial town in England; but those with whom saving is a paramount consideration, will do well to move farther westward, and seek a retired place, such as Saumur, or Avranches. The farther saving is about twenty per cent. on the prices of Caen or Tours; but it is attended with considerable inconveniences, and, in particular, with the want of good schools and genteel society. Rouen is dear, being little below the level of Paris; it is, besides, much more a place for business than for education or retired life. The south of France seems eligible only for consumptive patients: prices, with the exception of wine, are nearly on a level with the northern and central parts, while to English children there is a very serious danger from the intensity of the summer heats. On the whole, there seems no reason that an English family, going abroad for the purpose of economy or education, should contemplate a residence to the southward of the Loire. Nothing is more unadvisable than to move about from place to place—in point of expence they will find, notwithstanding the most confident assertions to the contrary; no other difference than what is mentioned above; so that the grounds of preference are to be sought in the advantages of one town above another in point of schools or in salubrity of situation. As to climate, the general rule is, that all along the coast it partakes of the character of our own, being changeable and humid, but without unpleasant extremes, either of heat or cold; while, in the interior, it is less variable, the winter shorter by several weeks, but the summer so far hotter as to prevent the taking of exercise in the middle of the day.

*Accent.*—It is common to lay stress on the difference of provincial accent, and to consider one part of France as preferable, on that account, to another. Among other notions of this kind, Blois is said to be a wonderfully eligible place, from having been, in former ages, the residence of the French court. All such distinctions are exceedingly exaggerated; the language is spoken badly by none but the peasantry, and the poorest class of the inhabitants of towns; people of genteel, and even of middling, circumstances, speak very much alike throughout France; and exceptions, when they do occur, are confined to a few remote provinces,

provinces, where it is not likely that English families would think of fixing their residence.

*Netherlands.*—The difference, in point of expence, between Flanders and France is very small, the balance (from 10 to 15 per cent.) in favour of the latter being counterpoised by the superior comfort of the houses: the climate also is similar; so that the chief drawback on a Belgic residence is the bad accent with which the people speak French, particularly in giving a guttural sound to the *g*.

#### *Habits and Peculiarities of the French.*

I shall begin by supposing an English family landed on Gallic ground; one of the first things that will strike them is the odd variety of dress exhibited in the streets and market-places—great coats, jackets, trowsers, caps, cocked hats, and wooden shoes, are all displayed in delightful mixture, without exciting any surprise on the part of those who have been some time settled in the country, and who consider this strange assemblage to be perfectly *en règle*. The female part of this moving scene are in general equipped, if not with taste, at least with some regard to neatness and cleanliness; but the male sex appear, on the whole, to great disadvantage, from their habitual negligence in these essential points: *se raser tous les deux jours* is accounted unusually frequent in a provincial town in France. On settling in a town, the rule for the new comer is, not, as with us, to await a call from the inhabitants, but to be the first in making visits, on the ground that a stranger should be allowed to choose his own society, or to decline visiting *in toto*, if that be his wish. The French always take a visit as a compliment, but by no means account it strange that a foreign family should live in retirement. "*Ce Monsieur Anglais,*" says one, "*prefère la retraite; c'est apparemment la mode de son pays.*" "*Pardonnez-moi,*" says another, "*je connois plusieurs Anglais, qui vont en société, et qu'on y trouve fort aimables.*"

We cannot add to the list of the good qualities of the French the praise of veracity, there being, throughout almost all their conversations, a lamentable want of attention to truth. This proceeds, however, less from a wish to deceive than from a habit of exaggerating, and the desire of exciting wonder, and of attracting attention. The great practical evil resulting from it is the wrong impressions received by travellers, who are unaware of this singular habit, and accustomed, like our countrymen, to

take reports *à la lettre*. Hence those tales of disturbance, and apprehended insurrection, with which our newspapers are perpetually filled in regard to France.

Another curious peculiarity of our southern neighbours is the habit of speaking, without reserve, about their private affairs, and of questioning a stranger, with equal freedom, about his own. They have not thought enough to solicit a communication by indirect hints, which leave it at the option of the party to speak out or not, as he may choose; they put, without hesitation, such pointed questions as—"Monsieur, quel est votre état" (profession)?—"Madame, que fait votre mari?" and will sometimes go the length of asking, "Monsieur, êtes vous riche?" A countrywoman of our own, being apprised that some of the ladies, to whom she was about to be introduced, might put to her the puzzling question, "*Madame, quel âge avez-vous?*" fortified herself with the determination of answering, on all such occasions, "*Madame, je ne dépasse jamais les vingt-cinq ans.*"

These queries, which to us wear so much the air of impertinence, are put by the French without design, and are merely meant to aid in carrying on a friendly conversation. In like manner those appearances in their language and conduct, which strike so many of us as indicative of a want of moral propriety, arise not from any tendency to vice, but from that habitual want of thought, which prevents them from distinguishing, with any accuracy, between right and wrong. So incapable are they of deliberate reflection, that many of them never suspected the conspiracies of the Allies against France, till they read the decrees which overturned their Government and narrowed their Empire. Nay, a still greater number never troubled themselves to think at all on the restoration of the Bourbons by foreign force, till they read the fact in the splendid proclamations of Napoleon on his triumphant return from Elba. It is no less remarkable, that Robespierre was accounted the father of the people until the day of his execution, by which time, and not before, his opponents had found means to persuade the Parisians that he was a bad man, by disseminating the singular charge, "*Qu'il avoit trahi la cause de la liberté.*"

The unreserved freedom of conversation in France leads people into a habit of trumpeting their own praise, in a manner that seems not a little strange to those who are not accustomed to it. Such



Such language, in our part of the world, is generally the forerunner of imposition, or indicative at least of unpardonable vanity; with a Frenchman it has very little meaning one way or another, for vanity can form no characteristic among a people who possess it universally, and who never make an effort to conceal it. An English family, when about to rent a furnished house in France, were stopped short by a demand of the proprietor to retain for himself the occupancy of a couple of rooms—a demand which was made in a letter, expatiating on his accommodating temper, and concluding with the modest remark, “*Si vous ne pouvez vous arranger avec moi, vous ne vous arrangerez avec personne.*” Another Frenchman, who had fallen into the shade from an imprudent display of party feeling, complained bitterly of his disappointment; “*lequel,*” added he, “*est d’autant plus injuste, que je suis bon mari, bon epoux, bon citoyen.*”

Felix de Beaujour, a traveller and writer of some eminence, says of the inhabitants of New York and Philadelphia, that they “cannot die contented without changing their profession two or three times in the course of their lives.” He might, without any undue severity, have passed a similar observation on his own countrymen, among whom it is nothing unusual to witness the most extraordinary revolutions. An English gentleman, having occasion to employ a French hair-dresser, found out that his *friseur* had been, till very lately, a valorous dragoon, and had figured in that capacity at Albuera, and other actions in Spain; not content with one change of profession, the *quondam cavalier* one morning announced another to his customer, in these words—“*Je vais me marier et ensuite changer d’etat; ma femme et moi nous allons nous mettre dans le negoce.*” “*Dans quel negoce?*” asked our countryman. “*Ma foi! ce sera, je crois, un petit negoce d’epicerie.*” The same gentleman, on sending an order for shoes to a person who had worked for him in that capacity, was disappointed by a long delay, and, on repeating the message in somewhat angry terms, receiving for answer, “*Monsieur, on ne s’est pas occupé de vos souliers, parceque Monsieur — a changé d’etat; il s’est mis dans la partie de la dentelle.*”

EMIGRANS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the country is without foreign trade, when the manu-

factories are rotting, the manufacturers starving, agriculture stagnant, landlords without rents, and traders and farmers in a state of bankruptcy, it has puzzled many persons that the three per cent. consols should have risen from 62 to 70.

This phenomenon, as well as another fact, that money was never more plentiful than it has been in the money-market during this winter, merits observation and explanation; particularly as the minister has thought proper, empirically and insolently, to ascribe the rise in the funds to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus!

The truth is, that for many months past this country has laboured under a disease analogous to that of APOPLEXY in the human frame.

The taxes raised over the empire have accumulated in London, (the head,) among the bankers and money-jobbers, who have received, within the year, of the fifty-eight millions paid by the people, above forty-five in the interest of the war-debts.

During the unhappy continuance of the wars, these persons used to re-lend the sums thus received to government, to defray the cost of the war for the subsequent year; and the government used to circulate the amounts of the said loans in the purchase of the materials of war, in all the manufacturing and provisioning districts.

But, during the past year, the people have had the same amounts to pay, or, in other words, they have been equally drained by tax-gatherers; while those who have received the amount of the taxes have not, through the usual channel of new loans, had the power of returning the collected sums into general circulation.

For, the money-jobbers, the misers, and the Jews of all religions, who, for twenty-five years, have been accumulating wealth by means of the improvidence of government, are not a description of persons who return the interest of their heavy mortgage into circulation by their personal expences; but, when received by them, it is allowed to accumulate in the hands of bankers, to be laid out in any valid securities that enable them to encrease the capital.

These securities have usually, in this generation, been the public loans at 5 or 6 per cent.; next to these, Exchequer Bills, at 3½d per day per 100l.; and lastly, good commercial bills, bearing 5 per cent. interest. Recently, however, there have been no loans to carry on wars, and no commercial bills in a country

country where there has been no commerce; the only resource therefore of the money-jobbers has been the purchase of Exchequer Bills. The minister, aware of this circumstance, reduced his Exchequer Bills last winter from  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, or 5l. 6s. 6d. per cent. interest, to 3d. or 4l. 11s. 3d.; but, finding that, even at this low rate of interest, they still bore a premium, he has now wisely reduced them to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, or 3l. 16s. per cent. interest.

Owing, however, to the deficiency of commercial bills, for which 5 per cent. can still be obtained, and to the prospect that no loans will be made in time of peace, these Exchequer Bills, at 3l. 16s. per cent. have been sought after; and from this circumstance arises the increased nominal price of the funds, or the equivalent lowering of interest in other species of public securities.

The 3 per cents. when at 60 pay 5 per cent. to the holder of every centum; at 70 they pay 4l. 5s.; at 75 they yield 4l.; and at 79 but 3l. 16s. Hence, a man would be insane who had spare capital to lay out, if he bought Exchequer Bills, yielding 3l. 16s. per cent. while, at the same time, he could buy 3 per cents. at less than 79; for the 3 per cents. to be at par with Exchequer Bills, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, or 3l. 16s. per annum, ought to be at 79; the securities and the facilities of both species of investment being either exactly or nearly the same.

It follows, therefore, that, where the government lowered the interest on Exchequer Bills to 3l. 16s. per cent. per ann., all other government-securities instantly had a tendency to arrive at the same standard; and, if it were to lower Exchequer Bills down to 3 per cent., in that case, the 3 per cent. consols must approximate the price of 100l. It seems, therefore, within a certain limit, to be in the power of government, by varying the interest of Exchequer Bills, other circumstances being the same, to vary the price of other public securities, and of money at pleasure.

To this principle, which has lately been acted on, and to the quantity of unemployed capital, is to be referred the recent nominal rise in the monied value of the war-debts of the nation. That rise is a sign of the cheapness of money, owing to the want of trade, and to the inability otherwise to employ capital; and its proximate cause was the diminution of the interest on Exchequer Bills from  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d., and from 3d. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., per day.

Let it, however, be remarked, that the diminished power of money operates in its turn against the accumulation of the Sinking Fund; and that, when the 3 per cents. are at 60, the commissioners, with every 240l. can buy 400, or 12l. per cent. of interest; whereas, at 80, with the same 240l., they can buy but 300, or 9l. interest.

There is, notwithstanding, this consolation, that, as long as traders can outbid government, and give 5 per cent. on fair security, the capitals of trade will be advantageously augmented, and trade thereby relieved from some of the depression which it has suffered from want of capital, during the long period in which it has been outbid by government on public securities.

It may also be hoped, that money will soon be obtainable on the mortgage of land, and thus agriculture be again re-provided with the necessary capital; unless the twenty-four shillings per acre, now to be paid by the land for the interest of the public mortgage, and for the maintenance of the poor, does not so operate as to render land an inadequate security till the public mortgage has been reduced.

At any rate, the lowering the interest of money vested in public securities promises relief to the country, by diverting capital to trade and agriculture: but the consequent effect on the price of the funds, is the mere result of the process of averaging, which necessarily takes place among the various descriptions of government-securities.

Nothing can be more necessary than that the interest of public securities should always be less than the lawful interest allowed to be taken on private securities. This principle ought to be steadily kept in view, otherwise the better security of governments destroys the competition of private speculations, and extinguishes all commercial and agricultural enterprise. No other public policy or legal change is necessary. To allow a competition of interest among the infinite variety of private securities, would be to place industry in the hands of those who have no conscience, and who are governed by no moral principle. A competition with the *very same* security might be innoxious; but a competition with varying and different securities would soon be a means of ruining industry, and of transferring all the stocks of the country into the hands of rapacious and avaricious capitalists.

March, 1817.

COMMON SENSE.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS sent out by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, to investigate the STATE of the SETTLEMENTS and FORTS on the COAST of AFRICA.

A GENERAL view of the Slave Trade will be amply sufficient in the present state of things; until the entire and effectual abolition shall have afforded to the natives of Africa a fair opportunity of shewing whether personal security will stimulate them to any exertion for the improvement of their condition; or whether they will persist in submitting to no labour, further than to that small portion necessary for the cultivation of the lowest articles of human sustenance.

This question, we are sorry to say, is still far from being fairly at issue; notwithstanding the enactments of the British and American legislatures, and the benevolent interferences of the executive government, and of numerous individuals in the former country, the Slave Trade is at present carried on to a vast extent; and, as the continuation or suppression of this inhuman traffic appears to be the great hinge on which the future welfare of Africa turns, we shall begin with stating its present condition, and the obstacles which prevent, and probably will long prevent, its being put an end to.

This trade having been carried on principally by the English, before the abolition took place, a vast diminution of the usual number of ships thus employed immediately followed the passing of the laws for that purpose; and, as America had passed some severe laws to the same effect, it was reasonably hoped, both in England and Africa, that a mortal blow had been struck against this traffic—as the only two great maritime people who could effectually carry it on had now, according to all appearance, willingly abandoned it.

The natives themselves began to entertain the same opinion; the slaves which were brought down from the interior remained unsold, and were either sent back to the interior, or gradually dispersed as domestic slaves. As far as our inquiries have been able to discover, none of them were murdered in this part of Africa.

But the Spanish flag is generally preferred, and covers not only Americans, but (there is great reason to believe) a considerable number of vessels actually British property. The American mas-

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ter and crew generally continue on board after the nominal transfer; and two foreigners, under the denomination of captain and supercargo, are added to the ship. It frequently happens this nominal captain is some poor lad, who has never been at sea before, but whose services to carry the papers can be had cheap.

The object of these Spanish Americans is to fill Cuba, Florida, Louisiana, and the southern deserts of North America, with slaves—an extent of evil compared with which the former supply of our West-India settlements sinks into a traffic. A vast field is also opened to them in South America, which will not be neglected. A letter (taken in one of the vessels lately condemned at Sierra Leone), from a principal merchant at Buenos Ayres to his correspondent at Philadelphia, expresses his astonishment at the supineness of the Americans, in not carrying thither cargoes of slaves, seeing how much they are wanted. Mercantile avarice will soon supply this want, and the demand for Africans be greater than ever,—as the Spanish Creoles do not appear by any means to be blind to the advantage to be derived from the cultivation of their country, although hitherto restrained by the policy of Old Spain.

But the great scene of the Slave Trade is on the coast of Whydah, the Bight of Benin, Gaboon, and the Portuguese settlements in Congo and Angola. We have no means here of ascertaining the extent to which it is carried on; but, according to the general opinion of the best informed Spaniards and Portuguese who have been brought into this port, the annual importation was (in the beginning of 1810) considered, at a moderate computation, to be 40,000 for Brazil, 40,000 for the Havannah and Cuba. The Portuguese part of this trade is carried on almost entirely in ships and vessels actually Portuguese; some British merchants are supposed to be the real owners of a few, and the Americans of a few more. Very few real Spanish vessels are employed; the great mass of vessels under the Spanish flag on the coast of Africa are actually Americans several are supposed to belong to British merchants.

We must, therefore, turn our views to Sierra Leone, from whence will probably emanate any degree of civilization which may be attained by the adjacent parts of Africa in the south-east quarter. But no progress worth speaking

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ing of can be made until the Slave Trade shall be so completely prevented, that the trading chiefs, and other natives, no longer entertaining any hopes of its restoration, shall feel the necessity of raising produce sufficient to purchase those European commodities, which the sale of their slaves at present furnishes to them.

The chief articles which may be made the subject of future trade with Africa are—

Elephant's teeth,	Rice,
Gold dust,	Indian corn,
Cotton,	Palm oil, and
Indigo,	Timber,

on which they will respectively make some observations.

*Elephant's teeth* have long been an article of import from Africa, but hitherto rather as an appendage to the Slave Trade—the ordinary mode of conveying them from the interior having been by means of the slaves in their way to the coast.

*Gold dust* has hitherto been imported into this country in very inconsiderable quantities, it being the policy of the natives to prevent the export.

*Cotton*, being a plant well suited to the soil and climate of Africa, the Committee conceive that the utmost exertion should be made to introduce and encourage the cultivation of it.

*Indigo* grows spontaneously in most parts of the Gold Coast; and, when its qualities come to be better understood, it may no doubt be cultivated with success.

*Rice* appears to be peculiarly adapted to Africa, and might be produced in any quantities on the extensive swamps of that country.

As also *Indian corn*, sufficient to supply the colonies in the West Indies.

*Palm oil*, together with wax, gum, dye-woods, malageta, and pod pepper, calavances, ginger, and even coffee, might be produced in Africa.

*Timber* might become a considerable article of trade. Among the varieties on the coast many descriptions of trees may, no doubt, be found valuable, as well for their bark as their timber; and, in the process of clearing the ground, pot-ash may probably be made to advantage.

#### Sierra Leone.

The situation of Sierra Leone has been extremely well chosen; and although, in common with every other part of this coast, its climate is very inimical to an European constitution, yet it may be safely asserted, that it is far less so than

any other place in the whole of this long range, from Senegal to Benin, with the sole exception of Goree and the vicinity of Cape Verd; but the country any where about Goree, besides other objections, placed as it is in a remote corner of the extensive regions, with which a more immediate communication was necessary, in order to effect any good, could never answer in the least the benevolent purposes for which Sierra Leone was principally founded. More fertile spots could indeed have been easily found, but so low (where otherwise eligible) that it would have been an hazardous experiment to place an European colony on any of them; Bulama may be an exception—for, as to the unhappy conclusion of that undertaking, the same sort of people, idle, unruly, and utterly unfit for such an arduous enterprise, would have perished equally at Sierra Leone, and, even under much more favourable circumstances, would have baffled all the astonishing exertions of their leader, Capt. Beaver, for their welfare and preservation.

The peculiar and very oppressive difficulties with which this colony has had to contend, combined with the nature of the soil, and the scantiness and indolence of the population, have hitherto greatly retarded the progress of cultivation; but the late reduction of the public expenditure having convinced the inhabitants that they must depend entirely on their own exertions, much more land has been put into tillage, and, with the assistance which the captured negroes afford, the country is assuming a more favourable aspect: the whole quantity of land in cultivation, or cleared, amounts now to 448 acres, of which about half have been cleared within these last thirteen months. On examination, the land about two or three miles to the westward is found to be very good, and a plantation is accordingly forming there upon a large scale, and a skilful plan, by a West-Indian planter; he has already made such progress that the most beneficial results may be expected, if his life should be spared through the rains; as such an instance of large and successful cultivation would produce much good to the colony, and might be of incalculable benefit as an example to the neighbouring natives, it is recommended that this gentleman should receive effectual assistance, either from the public or the African Institution;—the governor has already assisted him as far as he could with



with propriety. It is intended, without loss of time, to make a good road to this district.

The town and public buildings are assuming a more permanent form. A stone barrack is erecting on a large scale; and enough of it will be finished before the rains commence, to afford dry and comfortable lodgings to the troops. In the last twelve months, the roofs of no less than twenty-six houses have been changed from thatch to shingle. It is remarkable, that, of this number, — belong to maroons; and their superior industry and care of getting rid of their thatched roofs, as quick as their circumstances will allow, has preserved their quarter from the ravages of fire, which so frequently happen amongst the Nova Scotians. Two large streets, inhabited by this latter people, do not, to this day, contain a single house with a shingled roof; and their other allotments are built on, with proportionable carelessness. The consequence is, that, out of six fires which have happened since February 12th, 1810, five have fallen upon the Nova Scotians.

#### *Bance Island.*

Bance Island lies about sixteen miles further up the river than the town of Sierra Leone; it is half a mile long, and its common width a furlong: its general elevation may be twenty yards above the sea.

The situation is extremely beautiful, in a large opening of the river, surrounded with other islands—the ill effects of whose uncleared shores do not materially affect Bance Island, the nearest part of them being a mile distant. The common sea breeze, instead of being diminished by the intervening land, is full as strong as at Sierra Leone.

At the north end of the island is a walled fort, which includes a battery of thirteen guns, very large warehouses, a noble mansion, and a neat house for the agent; the whole composing a scene of convenience and magnificence far superior to any other European settlement in western Africa.

Most of the surrounding islands belong to the proprietors of Bance Island: the quantity of land is not well known, but it must amount to many thousands of acres.

#### *Cape Mesurado.*

Cape Mesurado is formed by a hill about 400 feet high, steep on the west and north-west sides, but declining gradually in other directions. The French formerly projected a settlement here,

and it is most certainly one of the strongest situations for a fort that can be found on the Windward Coast. But there is little other inducement for a settlement here than the natural strength of the position. The productions of the country round it are very trifling; the river itself is contemptible, and the bay, of which the cape forms the southern extremity, lies entirely open to the winds, which are reported to be most hazardous, viz. the north-west in the tornado seasons, and the south-west in the rains.

The natural productions of the country seem to be very few;—rice is raised in very small quantities; cassada, which requires far less attention and labour, forms the chief food of the inhabitants. The plantane and banana trees round the King's Town (which is at the foot of the mountain) were much fewer than those in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone and Sherbro'. There was not a single pine-apple; one lime-tree was seen, and one tree which was supposed to be an orange-tree.

Neither vegetables nor live stock of any kind could be obtained for the ship. A little camwood, but of an inferior species, comes down the river, and some ivory is brought along the coast from places where no factories are established. Nevertheless the country does not appear less fertile than the coast in general. The soil seemed the same as that of the low lands more to the northward; and the hill, as far as could be judged, resembles the hills of Sierra Leone.

#### *Gold Coast.*

This coast has been so repeatedly and thoroughly described, as to its soil, productions, and inhabitants, that it would be a mere waste of time to enter again into a long detail on the subject. The only points of importance which remain open to discussion, are the European Forts, and the influence which they may have towards the abolition of the Slave Trade.

The number of European forts here is very considerable, compared with the extent of coast which they occupy. From Apollonia to Accra, a distance of about sixty-four leagues, they are no less than twenty-seven; five others are scattered over seventy-two leagues of coast down to Whydah; and the forts of the different nations intersect each other throughout.

None of them, except Cape Coast, Elmina, Accra, and Annamaboe, are of any strength, or are capable of defence,



except against the natives, and some of them not equal even to that; nor could the strongest ones make much resistance if any enemy should land cannon, and be met with no-molestation from the natives.

Most of the outforts being utterly unable to protect any merchant ships (even from a privateer) which might be chased into their road, being so insignificant that they only exist in the country by the good-will of the natives; and having their little trade exclusively in the hands of the chief (or governor) cannot be considered in any other light than as small private factories, supported at the public expense, for the sole benefit of the individuals who happen in rotation to succeed to the charge of them.

The forts of Apollonia, Dixcove, Cape Coast, Annamaboe, and Accra, are sufficient to ensure as much influence to the British name as can be turned to any advantageous account. A part, or perhaps the whole, of the first year's saving, which would accrue from the reduction above recommended, might be well applied to the effectual repair of these forts, and to the furnishing them with new ordnance and carriages, of which they are greatly in want.

#### *Senegal.*

The Island of St. Louis, a flat and low bank of sand, situated in the centre of the river, and eighteen miles from the bar, with the village of Guethendar, and the small neighbouring islands of Babague, Safal, and Isle-aux-Anglois, are the only grounds under the jurisdiction of the fortress. The Isle of St. Louis, on which the settlement is placed, is one mile and three quarters in length, and an eighth of a mile in breadth.

Gold does not form an article of export from the settlement of Senegal. The principal production, and almost sole article of its present export, is the gum known by the name of Gum Senegal, so much employed in our manufactures, and in lieu of gum Arabic (to which it is perfectly equal in quality) in our medicinal preparations; the quantity of this article annually exported may be fairly stated at a thousand tons; but, if the political state of Europe were more favourable for commerce, and the ports of the Continent were open, so as to increase the demand and the price, the quantity could be carried to a much greater extent. A small quantity of ivory is also exported, but its amount cannot be accurately ascertained.

The diseases most prevalent and fatal are, intermittent and remittent fevers and dysenteries; the latter disease is by far the most fatal, in proportion to the numbers attacked.

The people of the country in the vicinity of St. Louis, on the left bank of the river, are supported by their agricultural labour, and on the cattle which they rear.

The Moors live solely on the produce of their cattle, and by the traffic they carry on, in their butter and milk, with the settlement. Those more remote, or the principal tribes, are chiefly supported by the commerce in gum, the customs which the princes and their dependents exact from the traders, the fruits of their pillage, and the tributes they levy on the neighbouring negro villages.

The wealth of an inhabitant of Senegal consists in houses, slaves, and a quantity of country gold, generally made into clumsy ornaments for the women. The female inhabitants are by far the wealthiest, and to them the principal houses, and other property, on the island belong.

The soil of the country in the vicinity of Senegal is in general sandy. It appears well suited for the cultivation of cotton and indigo. As we ascend the river the soil is more clayey, and in many extensive and beautiful plains is of the richest quality, being composed of a fine vegetable mould. The banks of the river as we approach Podor (where there was formerly a station, and still the remains of a fort) is well wooded. The timber appears not sufficiently large for ship-building, but it is well adapted for small craft, and for house carpentry; it is procured with facility. The country on the left bank of the river is every where fertile in corn and the common esculent vegetables. They have there two harvests; the first for the smaller species of millet ends in October, the second in May.

The Jalof is the name of the language spoken in the country, extending from towards the mouth of the Gambia to Deganna, a town situated on the left bank of the Senegal, and 100 miles from its mouth, including the kingdoms of Barbessin, Salem, Damel and Walo, and the republic of Dakar. At the town of Deganna, the territories of Almani commence, and the language is the Foulah or Poule, which extends up to the source of the river.

The numerals in Jalof are,—Ben, 1; Nyar, 2; Nyett, 3; Nyennett, 4; Douroum, 5; Douroum Ben, 6; Douroum Nyar,



Nyar, 7; Douroum Nyett, 8; Douroum Nyennett, 9; Fouk, 10; Temer, 100; Gunne, 1,000.

The religion is Mahomedan in the neighbouring countries, with a strong mixture of superstition. The natives place every reliance on the amulets or grigris, with which they are loaded in peace and in war; and so strong is their belief in their efficacy, that they would expose to the bayonet or the ball the place which is covered by them, without fear or distrust.

The climate of Senegal and the countries in its vicinity, like all others in the tropical rains, is extremely unhealthy to Europeans, especially the first season after their arrival. To the natives it appears to be healthy; many individuals are seen of an extreme old age in every village, and the people are in general strong and robust. There is one dry and one rainy season annually. The rainy season commences in July and ends with October, during which period the average height of the thermometer may be stated at 84°. During the dry months the heat is much less, on account of the prevalence of a strong northerly wind. The average height of the thermometer is 76°. During these latter months also, when the dry or harmattan winds do not prevail, the climate is pleasant, agreeable, and salubrious. Exercise in the open air may be taken with pleasure and safety at all hours, and the dress requires to be little altered from that of Europe. In this season convalescents recover rapidly, and acquire strength to resist the influence of the ensuing sickly months.

The soil is in general exceedingly fertile, and appears best adapted for raising cotton and indigo.

Of quadrupeds in a wild state, are found the lion, panther, leopard, hyaena, lynx, tiger-cat, wolf, wild boar, elephant, the leucoryx, and a numerous variety of antelopes.

In the domestic state, the buffalo, cow, sheep, goats, horses, asses, and dromedary.

The Moorish breed of horses is highly esteemed; and at the period when the Slave Trade was carried on, twenty-six slaves have been given for one by a negro prince, such was the comparative value of the two animals. The buffaloes are large, and the beef excellent. Mutton also is attained in great perfection, and for a small amount. For birds in a wild state, Senegal and its vicinity have long been celebrated; of the smaller kind, the

species are very various, and for beauty of plumage are unrivalled. Ducks and poultry are numerous and cheap.

There are no mineral productions worthy of notice.

The common esculent vegetables of tropical climates — pumpkins, callibashes, sweet potatoes, and beans, are produced abundantly: but to these and the corn already mentioned, the vegetable productions are limited.

The commerce carried on by the natives is chiefly the exchange of the produce and commodities of one district, necessaries of life, for those of another. The people of Gandiol, for instance, carry their salt to Cayor, for corn and palm oil, and the inhabitants of the sea-coast bring dried fish, in exchange for those articles, to the other villages situated interior.

For a series of years, the different kingdoms in the vicinity have enjoyed much tranquillity. Wars have been uncommon; and, when they did arise, were occasioned by family disputes for succession to the throne, or religious differences, and not by a desire to make slaves. Village breakings were also rare. The few slaves made in these territories were either those whose crimes or debts reduced them to that state, strangers kidnapped, or occasionally subjects who had rebelled against their sovereign. Trials for witchcraft are unknown on this part of the coast. As there still exists a considerable demand for slaves amongst the Moors, who receive them in exchange for horses, cloths and other merchandize, and convey them into the interior of the country for sale, there is no difficulty hitherto in getting rid of them, and the numbers, in all probability, are not lessened.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to request your insertion of the following account of a remarkable light, which was observed here on Saturday night, the 8th inst. between the hours of seven and twelve. As I knew that the Moon would not rise on the above night till twelve o'clock, I was much surprised at observing that, although the heavens were completely covered by clouds, there was nevertheless a light as strong as when the full Moon is obscured by thin clouds. In the west-north-west quarter, where the clouds were not so dense, I noticed a flood of light as of the Moon: this light was not coruscant, as proceeding from the



the Northern Lights, but even and steady as the Lunar light. I hope that the phenomenon was observed by some of your astronomical correspondents, and that they will give you a more satisfactory account of it.

Braintree; Feb. 20.

H. DREW.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**M**UCH quackery and imposture are obtruded on the public, in regard to the increase of juvenile offenders, by various canting and crafty persons; but I affirm, without the hazard of refutation, that the TRUE and ONLY CAUSE of the increase of juvenile offenders is the want of means of disposing of youth in the usual employments.

Productive industry has for several years been on the decline in this country; and it is now so paralysed, that parents in general are utterly at a loss how to dispose of their sons. Clerks are not wanted—apprentices are not wanted—and the professions are overstocked with candidates;—a parent therefore, in the middling classes, has no means of disposing of his sons, after giving them a liberal and expensive education.

Such is the case with the wealthy and middling classes: what then must be the condition of the poorer orders of society, who can tempt employers by no large premiums, or by no annual payments for board and instruction? Among these, of necessity, there is therefore superadded to idleness all the vices consequent on bad connexions, and HENCE THE INCREASE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

The late wars, and the authors of the late wars, have consequently demoralized the nation; though it was pretended, among other pretences, that they were made in defence of religion and morality!

PLAIN TRUTH.

London; Feb. 20, 1817.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**W**E have had so many 'Travels in France,' and 'Pictures of Paris,' since the Continent has been opened to us, that I fear a few observations, copied from my note-book, during a late visit on the other side of the water, will be hardly acceptable, upon this hackneyed, but still unexhausted, subject.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary influx of our countrymen into France, there must be yet many, who, from various causes, are unable to gratify that

burning curiosity, which so peculiarly belongs to the English, and which prompts them to see with their own eyes, and judge for themselves; these must, therefore, be content to learn something of the manners and customs of our opposite neighbours, from the imperfect narrations of others; for so such accounts must be considered, at best. But, from some cause or other, the volumes with which we have been lately furnished, however highly interesting in other particulars, have but too often passed over little peculiarities in French habits, when a few pages might have been well bestowed in recounting them: these omissions arise, perhaps, from a notion that there is a want of dignity in dwelling on trifles. But it should be remembered that the character of a people, like that of an individual, is known by little circumstances; and by these our opinions may be oftentimes very correctly formed.

It will be readily believed, that, in the short limits of a letter, containing some unconnected extracts, I do not aspire to supplying the deficiency to which I have adverted; but some much abler pen will, I hope, in the next summer, give us an account of things with a little more particularity. We can lop off what is redundant, but we cannot always supply what is wanting.

*Landing in France.*

A modern author confesses, that, on his seeing the French coast, for the first time, he looked out anxiously to observe "if the hills had any thing French about them." This very natural feeling exists, in a strong degree, on first landing in France. The almost total exchange in the appearance of every thing we have been accustomed to see at home bewilders the attention for a while, and we know not what to look at first: the innumerable beggars in their grotesque and patched up garments, praying, in doleful monotony; the swarm of clamorous boys, tumbling over each other in their anxiety to offer their services in transporting your luggage; the more grave custom-house officer, who, with fierce cocked-hat, and tobacco-pipe in his mouth, proceeds to examine the contents of your trunks; and the *garçons* of the different hotels, who thrust their several cards into your hands, to secure your favors—are quite as much as can be attended to at one and the same moment, more particularly during the overpowering languor occasioned by the sickness of a sea-voyage. Having, how-

over,



ever, mustered strength enough to fix on an hotel, and seen the baggage packed in a frame wheel-barrow, of peculiar construction, with handles twenty feet long, you proceed through the streets, amidst the gazing by-standers, the jokes of disappointed porters, and the "Goddams" of impudent boys, accompanied by the waiter of the hotel, to sit down and reflect quietly upon the first impression made by this first noisy scene.

The stranger should be on his guard against impositions; an agreement with the porter before-hand, will not only be the means of saving three-fourths of the demand he would otherwise make for taking the baggage to the inn, but will convey an idea to the *garçon* that M. Anglais has a due regard to economy; and his bill at the hotel will, probably, be more moderate. If a single sous be given to the foremost of a half-dozen beggars, with direction to make a distribution among the others, they will all retire to share it; and thus endless supplications will be got rid of. It is but justice to remark, that pickpockets are very rare in France; but, as instances have occurred of the existence of these characters in the idle boys who infest the passengers on first landing, precaution is necessary.

#### A French Town.

In proceeding to the hotel, the stranger notices the peculiar markings of a French town—narrow, long, dark, and dirty streets, without footways or any protection from carriages to the foot-passengers, beyond round stones placed against the houses, which may, at times, afford a retreat from the wheel of a cabriolet: the houses high, dirty looking, windows opening like folding doors; the glass of very inferior quality; and this adds as much as any thing to a general gloom, which appears from one end of the street to the other; the pavement regular; large square lamps, with good reflectors, suspended by ropes over the centre of the street—a clumsy contrivance, occasioning daily inconvenience from the interruption to passengers when lowered down to be trimmed or lighted. The shops, having no bow-windows, do not display the goods so well as those in England; but what is seen of the contents of the elegant china and time-piece shops, suggests a confession that, in these at least, we are very much out-done. The shops, as well as the public hotels, have frequently signs, which may, or may not, have reference to the

business carried on; and these, with a display of the goods sold, are oftentimes so well painted over the doors as to be very tolerable pictures. In ham and sausage shops, for instance, the representations of a cut ham and bolognas, by the side, too, of the real articles in the window, amount quite to deception. So hats, feathers, ladies' shoes, stockings, and trinkets, in infinite variety, are admirably well displayed on sign-boards, with such an attention to drawing, keeping, and colouring, as would entitle them to a place in the English exhibition, beyond many pictures that are annually received there. The streets of London, from Piccadilly to White-chapel, produce nothing comparable to the French sign-paintings.

#### French Hotel.

The kitchen of a French inn is so frequently placed in the front part of the house, that the chance is very much in favor of its being the first room into which the stranger is shewn; and here M. Anglais receives the respects of Madame, the mistress of the hotel; not of her husband, whose pleasures and pursuits seem to be confined to sauntering about and taking snuff, in the morning, presiding at the table d'hôte, and in the evening playing back-gammon or picquet with the cook. While congratulations on safe arrival and other compliments are passing, the stranger has a glance of the interior of this important department. The principal cook, in his white cap and apron, is busily employed in looking into, stirring, and tasting the contents of at least a score of copper stew-pans, ranged in due order on a long stove; and which, in the midst of their hissing and frying, send up one of those compound savoury smells that go to remind me of Smollett's "feast after the manner of the ancients." As the roast is probably more to his taste, he sees with no small satisfaction a fine turkey, and three or four excellent fowls, revolving before a brisk wood-fire. But he must remove from this hot stewing bustling scene to attend "Leonore," the *fille de Chambre*, who by this time steps forward with vivacious countenance, dainty white cap, black sparkling eyes, and hoop ear-rings, as large as a half-crown, and kindly offers to conduct M. Anglais, "*enhaut*," whither he proceeds, by a staircase, quite as dirty as the street, "to make himself comfortable."

In the French chamber there is more decidedly an appearance, at least, of a want



want of what is so well understood by us in the word, *comfort*:—no ponderous mahogany four-post bed takes its station in the principal part of the chamber—no warm curtains hung, by rings, on a rod; the sound of which, when closed upon the tired traveller, is so grateful to his ears; but a couch-like, or sofa-looking, bed, wheeled up with its side to the wall, and not unfrequently in a recess, with doors to close and exclude it altogether from view, as an unimportant piece of furniture. The curtains, pending, tent like, from an ornamented point, are capable of more tasteful arrangement than those in the square solid English form, and much space is obviously gained by this compact disposition of the beds. No carpeting, not even by the bed-side; the linen frequently damp! The floors, in the best houses, of dry-rubbed wainscot, laid in various diamond forms, but very commonly paved with octagonal red tiles, even to the garrets; and, to increase the chilly appearance of things, the set of drawers and tables are covered with the almost universal marble slab—a shallow oval wash-hand basin, with a tall jug in it, resembling the one with which the stork in the fable entertained the fox—a large, thin, damp napkin—a small morsel of “veritable Windsor”—a few stained rush-bottomed chairs—a couple of easy ones, stuffed, caned, and covered with crimson velvet—and several magnificent mirrors, reflecting the elegant landscape paper-hangings, about complete the furniture of a bettermost French chamber.

February, 1817.

E. J.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS, by MR. ROBERT STEVENSON, CIVIL ENGINEER, of EDINBURGH, upon the ALVEUS or GENERAL BED of the GERMAN OCEAN and BRITISH CHANNEL, and on the ENCROACHMENTS of the SEA on the LAND.

**O**BSERVATIONS upon the wasting of the land by the encroachment of the sea, might, with great propriety, be made upon the shores of Ireland, of which I have seen many instances on the western, northern, and eastern coasts, from Loch Swilly, in the county of Donegal, to the Tusker rock, off the coast of Wexford. But, without enlarging upon these shores, we shall now turn our attention to the coast of England, which, with the opposite shores of Holland and France, form the apices of the German Ocean and British Channel. From the more soft

and yielding matters of which these shores are formed, particularly those of England, which are at the same time exposed to the violent attacks of the sea in storms from the north-east and south-western directions, the wasting effects of the sea are altogether so very remarkable, that it may in general be affirmed that these shores are in a progressive state of waste. Beginning with the north-eastern coast, examples of this will suggest themselves to the recollection of those who are acquainted with the shores of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, as at Holy Island, for example, and the shores near Bamborough Castle, where the sea has made considerable inroads upon the land, in the recollection of the present inhabitants of that neighbourhood. Tynemouth Castle, situated at the entrance of the river Tyne, which now, in a manner, overhangs the sea, had formerly a considerable extent of land beyond it; Tynemouth head, being composed of a soft sandstone, is gradually worn away by the action of the sea and the effects of the weather, and every season falls down in such quantities, that the degradation is quite observable to the inhabitants of the town of Tynemouth. Upon the southern side of the entrance to the river Tyne, many acres of land have been washed away from the extensive ebb called the Middens, and the same has happened along the whole shores of the county of Durham, particularly between the rivers Tyne and Weir, where the coast is chiefly composed of a soft friable limestone; and indeed the land is obviously in a state of waste all the way to the Tees. On the southern side of the great sand-banks forming the mouth of the Tees, we enter upon the coast of Yorkshire, which extends to the estuary of the river Humber, being upwards of a hundred miles. This coast consists chiefly of sandstone and chalk-hills, and exposes a precipitous face to the sea, which is acting upon it, and in many places producing its rapid destruction; of this, many examples are familiar to those on the spot, particularly in the neighbourhood of Whitby and Scarborough. For a few miles both on the northern and southern side of Flamborough-head lighthouse, the section of the coast is almost perpendicular, and consists of chalk, intermixed with portions of clay. At the eastern extremity, or pitch of the head, the chalky cliff is about seventy feet in height: from this point the coast declines all the way to the town of Bridlington, and from thence to



to Dimbleington cliff, near the entrance to the Humber, it is a low sandy shore. From what has been already stated of the effects of the sea upon the hard or more compact shores of Scotland, it is easy to imagine what its operation must be on the line of coast just described; accordingly, the inhabitants at Flamborough-head, and indeed all along the Yorkshire coast, are too often kept in mind of this by the removal of their landmarks and inclosures; and there are many traditions of churches, houses, and whole fields having been overrun by the sea in the neighbourhood of Hornsea, Kilnsea, and the Spurn-point light-houses on the northern side of the Humber. The widely extended mouth of this estuary, and the manner in which it is cumbered with sand-banks off the coast at Clea and Saltfleet in Lincolnshire, and indeed the appearance of the coast all the way to Boston, shews that much of the land has been swallowed up or overrun by the sea; of which there are many striking proofs, both of ancient and modern occurrence.

The same remarks are also applicable to the great ebb, called *the Wash*, forming the entrance or navigation to the harbours of *Boston and Lyne*. Here, it would appear, that the sea has made a breach through the chalk hills, which are observable on each side of the Wash, in the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk, where it is obvious, that the land has at one time extended further into the sea, and is at present undergoing the process of actual waste. Perhaps evidence of this may also be drawn from the works of William of Malmesbury, who represents the whole of the fens of Lincoln to have been in a state of high cultivation in the eleventh century. But certainly a most unequivocal proof of this is afforded from the discovery of Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Joseph Correa, mentioned in the 89th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, of the remains of a sub-marine forest on this coast, now several fathoms under water, where the roots, boles, and branches of trees, particularly of the birch, of large size, were discovered: from the account of the fishermen of this coast, these appearances are to be seen for many miles along the shore in the form of a range of small islets; and trees have been often found, the timber of which was so fresh, as to be fit for economical purposes. The inhabitants of the country likewise represent, that at one time the parish-church stood greatly within the present sea-mark, and

that the walls of houses, of a former village, have been seen at low ebbs; and they alledge, that even the clock of the present parish church, is the same that was in the church, the foundations of which are now overflowed. It seems therefore probable, that the present state of the Fen country arises from the encroachments of the sea, occasioned by the silting or filling up to a certain degree of the alveus or bed of the German ocean, rather than from the gradual retreat, or subsiding of the waters of the ocean; and that the sea, notwithstanding some anomalous instances of recession which shall afterwards be noticed, is invariably trenching upon the land.

Proceeding southward, we next traverse the coast of *Suffolk and Essex*, where numerous instances occur of ravages which the sea is making upon the shore: it has already been ascertained, that the sand-banks of *Yarmouth roads* have of late years considerably altered, and that the depth of water is, perhaps upon the whole rather lessened, and some pretty extensive additions have been made to the land at the junction of the rivers Alde and Butley in the great gravelly beach which extends about eight or ten miles in length, varying in breadth from a few hundred feet to about a mile; and similar appearances are to be found on this coast, as at Harwich, near the confluence of the rivers Stour and Ipswich, where a considerable addition has been made to the land on the southern side of Landguardfort: yet these, and other examples of the same kind, are trifling, in proportion to the astonishing effects of the sea in destroying the land in this very neighbourhood. Near Leostoffe, Dunwich, and Aldborough castle, on the Suffolk coast, the sea is daily making impressions upon the land, which is apparent to the observation of every one acquainted in the slightest degree with that coast, and is at some places severely felt both by the proprietor and the tenant. At the Naze tower, near Walton, and indeed all along the coast of Essex, the same appearances are no less obvious.

Crossing the numerous sand-banks and shoals which greatly encumber the mouth of the river Thames to the *Kentish coast*, we are every where presented with instances of the degradation of the land by the encroachment of the sea; from Sheerness along the shore of the isle of Sheppey, and from the entrance of the river *Suale* to Margate and Ramsgate, at various places, very large portions of the chalky



cliffs are continually giving way to the sea. At Sheppey island, Thanet and Sandwich, there are proofs of the land gaining somewhat upon the sea; of this, the Goodwin and other sand-banks may also be considered as examples; but these cases, arising from the shape of the coast, and the set of particular currents of the tide, are evidences of the silting up of the alveus or bed of the ocean, and shall be afterwards alluded to as so many proofs of the consequent tendency of the sea to overflow its banks. But, to continue, it may further be noticed, that the streets of Deal are often laid under water, and houses there have occasionally been washed down by the sea; and, indeed, its effects are very alarming all along this coast.

At *Romney Marshes*, labourers are constantly employed attending and repairing the fences and sea-dikes of these low shores. On the precipitous shores from *Deal to Dover, Folkstone and Hithe*, large portions of the chalk cliffs are frequently undermined and carried away; particularly at the south Foreland and cliffs of Dover, where I happened to witness the effects of the recent fall, some years ago, of an immense quantity of these extraordinary chalk cliffs, the ruins of which appeared to cover several acres of ground, and must have contained many thousands of tons. A fall of this kind, near Beachyhead, on the Sussex coast, is noticed in a paper by Mr. Webster in the Transactions of the Geological Society: the portion which gave way extended 300 feet in length, and was 70 or 80 feet in breadth; a clergyman who happened at the moment to be walking on the spot, observing the ground giving way, had just time to escape when the whole fell down with a dreadful crash. In the same manner, the opposite coast of France is understood to be acted upon; and the numerous islands lying off that coast and the coasts of Germany and Holland. I might also extend these observations to the shores of *Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall*, particularly to the Isles of Wight and Portland, and the Scilly Islands; the wasting of the land, and the encroachment of the sea, being every where remarkable, and always in proportion to the nature of the strata or rocks composing the coast, whether alluvial, chalk, limestone, sandstone or granite.

Nor are these effects of the sea confined to the shores of the German Ocean and the British Channel; for the wasting of the land is no less remarkable in St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, in-

cluding the coast of Ireland on the one side, and, on the other, the shores of *Wales, Lancashire, Westmoreland*, and the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Galloway, where neither the rocky coasts, and exposed situations of the islands of Anglesea, Man, Copland, Craig of Ailsa, and the islands of Cumbræ, nor the sheltered and alluvial shores of the Bristol Channel, are exempted; even the indentations of the coast at *Dublin Bay, Liverpool, and Lancaster*, and the more extensive Friths of the Solway and the Clyde, are subject to the unvarying destructive effects of the sea.

Having pointed out, from actual observation on about one-half of the coast of Ireland, and on all parts of the shores of Great Britain, from the Scilly Islands, its southern extremity, to the Naze of Unst, or northernmost point of Shetland, that the land, on the margin of the sheltered bays and friths of our coast, as well as on the most exposed promontories and open shores, is undergoing the process of waste and decay from the impulse and action of the sea, I shall in a future paper endeavour to shew that the cause of this effect, particularly on the shores of the German Ocean and British Channel, is, in a good measure, owing to the immense quantity of debris which must be accumulating, at least to a certain depth, in the bottom of the ocean.

This paper is circulated, with a view of obtaining additional facts regarding the wasting of the shores of Great Britain and those of the opposite continent; and more especially to procure intelligence respecting the numerous examples of the formation of new land and banks under water from the deposition of gravel, sand, and alluvial matters, at the mouths of rivers, in bays and creeks along the shores, or in the open sea.\*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE the fullest conviction, that no intreaty can be requisite for inducing the benevolent and patriotic editor of the Monthly Magazine to give wide diffusion to a few lines, urging the inhabitants of Great Britain most seriously to consider the project for perennial preservation of grain, as wintry occupation for the rustic poor, and to render our own fields an abundant granary and rich exchequer. Your miscellany for September, and the Caledonian Mercury for September 5th and

\* We hope the Monthly Magazine will be the medium of these communications.



October 5th, fully explain the subject; and the utmost labour or cost that can be necessary in safely amassing grain, will be overpaid, in preventing the lowest degree of distress and expence inevitable during the high price or scarcity of that most valuable production. Let us no longer give bread to foreign peasantry while our own are starving for want of employment; what misery might be guarded against, by insuring work for the laborious, and cheap provisions for all ranks. And what immense profits might our country have drawn from the sale of corn in the French and Italian ports this season, when those states are threatened with famine. I solemnly call upon every patriot, or any man who regards individual comforts, to ponder these truths.

RUSTICUS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

UNCONNECTED SKETCHES of SWISS SCENERY; in LETTERS to a LADY.

*Villeneuve; Sept. 14, 1816.*

My dear Madam,

**I**T is night,—I have just arrived at this village. We quitted Lausanne between eleven and twelve o'clock this morning; a pure sky was expanded throughout the hemisphere. Another day of sunshine and of joy has passed, leaving such vivid traces of the delicious intensity of my happiness, that my remembrance of it will be as inerasible as the wild and stupendous scenes through which I have passed. A current of transport has coursed my veins throughout the day. I have sighed, I have been motionless, I have been speechless with joy. I did not suppose that the human frame was capable, for hours in succession, of enjoyment so exquisite; and I feel confident, that the scenery of Switzerland alone can generate such emotions: even while I write, recollection realizes my transports, and my eyes are filled with tears of joy: may these sensations visit my frame in after years, when age shall rob my limbs of their vigour, and circumscribe the feeble efforts of exercise to a garden, an orchard, and its adjoining copse!

Our route lay on the borders of the Lake; its gently-agitated waters were expanded before us, glittering in the sunshine. Beyond the Lake rose the rugged Alps of Savoy, towering to an immense height; their sides, for the most part, veiled in shade, and partially covered with snow; not a trace of ve-

getation decorated their craggy summits. On our left, rich vineyards clothed the sides of the mountains, and were extended as far as our eyes could trace them.

We passed Lutri, Cuilli, and St. Saporin, on our way to Vevai and Clarens, which, you may well believe, we were most anxious to arrive at, however delighted we were by every object which lay around us. My mind was for ever occupied with the recollection of that master-work of genius, which is not the less delightful because it is fictitious: yet why do I call the *Eloise* a fiction? It must not be called a work of imagination, it is so perfect a copy of an original; it is so pure a reflection of human feelings and actions, that we exclaim involuntarily—"Rousseau is not indebted to his imagination for this, but to his heart."

We had heard of the magnitude and impetuosity of the *Vevaise*, which rises in the *Gruyere* mountains, and flows into the Lake at Vevai. We listened as we advanced, and expected that the hoarse voice of the river-god would salute our ears long before we approached his presence. We entered the town; we stood on the centre of the bridge, and beheld the bed of the *Vevaise*. How surprised were we to find that a feeble current only marked the course of the river; yet all around this current, this playful stream that lives only in quiescence and sunshine, this offspring of the river-deity, we beheld traces of the power and impetuosity of the parent—of the mountain-torrent, whose voice appeals—whose strength is irresistible!

I traversed the town; my mind was filled with the recollection of the sentiments, which no lips but those of an *Eloise* and a *St. Preux* could breathe. I thought of them only; of beings whose frames were agitated by feelings the most wild, yet the most refined, delicate, and intellectual: of those who had pictured to themselves an existence, whose joys would for ever partake of meridian intensity; for it is only in the morning of life when our sensations have the untiring activity which novelty begets, when the frame is verging towards a maturity of strength and beauty, when the blood seems to gush through the veins with the velocity of light, and its "rapids" hurry our imagination through regions of enchantment, that we picture to ourselves that visionary, unbroken happiness, the offspring of inexperience, from the pursuit of which

we at length turn with languor, dejection, and despair, when we discover the alloy which is inseparable from unregulated fruition.

As I gazed around me; I could not but exclaim, "On such a spot, surrounded by luxuriant vineyards; the quiet and delicious scenery which the opening between the mountains presents; a widely spreading and quiet lake, bounded by an outline presenting the reverse of all these—the craggy inaccessible Alps;—here the language of enthusiasm is that of truth and nature."

We entered the great square, the south side of which opens upon the Lake: here we beheld the rocks of Meillerie, from which the unwearied gaze of St. Preux was fixed upon this spot. How fortunate was he that distance prevented him from distinguishing the particular object which he endeavoured to behold, since more was left to the visions of imagination.

The heat became intense as we approached Clarens; had my existence been merely animal, I should involuntarily have sought shelter at Vevai, but excessive happiness thrilled me—my heart bounded within my breast: what I beheld excited joy; but imagination hurried me from these objects to its own mysterious regions of beatitude; an indescribable transport, before unfelt, undreamt of, pervaded every artery of my frame. We entered Clarens, more memorable for its bower, where the imaginary St. Preux was surprised by a bliss surpassing perfect happiness,\* than for having been at one time the actual residence of Rousseau: such is the magical power of genius!

We had not long quitted Clarens when we met an old Swiss, whom we found intelligent and most willing to communicate all that he conceived we should be interested in knowing: he was pleased by our eager inquiries; and our humble mode of travelling proved that we had visited, *con amore*, his native lakes and mountains. He directed our steps to the village of Montreux, on the mountain side, and particularly to a bridge thrown over a mountain-torrent: he pointed to the snow-covered heights, among which, he said, the *chamois* is hunted; and spoke of a valley among the mountains, not far distant, where some plants are found which are no-where discoverable but on the summits of the Alps. In this valley have

resided a race of beings who, from sire to son, have never quitted the scenes of their nativity; knowledge has not, by inflaming their imaginations, generated the desire of change. They are fortunate, indeed, who are incapable of conceiving a state of happiness more perfect than that which they enjoy: transported, as I now am, I almost envy those whose lives are so fixed, so quiescent, so insulated.

We proceeded to the bridge of Montreux, and from its summit looked down upon the torrent; it was roaring and foaming as it rushed impetuously through its rocky bed, at a fearful depth below us. The height on which I stood, and the wildness of the current, made me shrink from the fixed attention to that which I afterwards returned to contemplate, not with less emotion, but with less dread. I could not trace it far up the mountain; it was concealed by an almost perpendicular wood, which hung on its side. Never shall I forget the sensation which I experienced when I first bent over the parapet of the bridge; I glanced at the torrent,—my eyes shrunk from its overwhelming volume, and clung to the rich underwood which lay on its banks; a mixed feeling of dread and delight convulsed me: you may have felt the same, but never so intensely.

We did not resume the road which we had quitted, but continued our walk to Villeneuve, through the church-yard of Montreux, and by a slanting pathway cut on the precipitous declivity of the mountain-side. This track conducted us through orchards, meadows, and fields of India wheat. I could not have conceived the possibility of the cultivation of uplands so fearfully oblique, had I not beheld the peasantry making hay; had I not seen the closely-mown orchard, with its trees bending with fruit, and beheld the ripened wheat drooping and threatening parturition. Among these scenes we frequently beheld the self-planted beech spreading its thick and impenetrable branches, and the light ash, with its thin and sunny foliage. The orchard appeared to be separated from the corn or hay field, by irregular traces of rich underwood, which were

"Hardly hedge-rows, little lines  
Of sportive wood run wild;"

for, although the effects of cultivation lay all around us, yet was there so little art, so faint a shew of violence in the controul of Nature, that she still appeared

\* See the Eloise—Letter 14.



peared to be almost unlicensed in her liberty.

The sun was declining as we wound among these enchanting scenes, but his slanting rays lighted up the rich verdure of the grass and the luxuriant foliage of the trees with unusual brilliancy. The murmuring of a thousand cascades, "above, below, and all around" us, some crossing our path, others sparkling through rich underwood, or rippling at its side; the gentle dashing of the waves of the Lake, whose sound was "by distance made more sweet;" and the song of the grass-hopper, sometimes at our feet, at other times so far removed as to be almost inaudible, yielded delicious music: for, these unregulated sounds—differing, yet not uncongenial,—were to me most musical.

Through the trees we saw below us the dark towers of the insulated castle of Chillon, reflected on the bosom of the Lake: these objects awoke a train of painful reflections, and proved how entirely our happiness is out of our power, and that we are wholly the creatures of circumstance. I thought of that sanguinary era, when the ardor of religious reform violated the laws of justice and humanity—when the residents of the borders of this Lake became infuriate with the unchristian zeal of persecution—when this castle was the scene of pining and of hopelessness. I thought of that period when the meek, the philosophic, the enlightened, Michael Servetus, became the victim of the crafty, cold-hearted, and blood-thirsty Calvin. When will men discover that religion does not consist in the belief of that which surpasses their comprehension, and in the persecution, or hatred, at least, of those who do not believe, yet court conviction? When will they perceive that its divine essence consists in kind-heartedness, in generosity, in high-mindedness, in the cultivation of intellect, in promoting the happiness of a community if we possess genius, and that of our family and friends if we have it not?

During the time that the foregoing gloomy reflections were occupying my mind, the shades of evening were deepening on the Lake, and enfolding in their embrace the objects immediately on its borders; while the Alps, which tower above it, were enveloped in tints of purple light. Rousseau has faithfully and beautifully described, in his *Eloise*, this effect of the setting sun on the mountain summits. This is, indeed, a

region of enchantment; it presents objects not embraced by the most sublimated fictions of poetic genius! I looked towards the Jura mountains; the sun had just sunk below their summits. We walked on, scarcely a word passed our lips; we were too much delighted to converse, for we despaired to communicate, and feared to disturb our happiness. The approach of night, that concealed those charms which had so transported us from our eager and ungratified gaze, could not deprive us of the delight which the sight of them had created. Never—never did I experience—never can I hope again to feel such heart-boundings: never was I so purely delighted.

Adieu! Adieu!

T. H.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT may be worth while to record, now the new currency is issued, the actual value of shillings and sixpences in the year 1807, as ascertained by experiments in the National Mint on fourteen pounds weight of shillings and two pounds weight of sixpences, taken promiscuously from the common circulation.

The average defective value of the shillings was as under:—

	d.
In weight at 85½ to the lb.	3¼
In fineness at 2 oz. 10 dwt. worse	1½
Total deficiency	5

being £41 13s. 4d. per cent.

The average defective value of the sixpences was as under:—

	d.
In weight at 206 to the lb.	2½
In fineness at 2 oz. 10 dwt. worse	—¼
Total deficiency	3

being £50 per cent.

I agree, however, with you, that the intrinsic value of a currency is of less consequence than whether it is first put into circulation by natural means, value for value, or by the factitious means of accommodation bills, created by middle men for purposes of engrossment and monopoly.

AGRICOLA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING been for some years engaged in compiling a vocabulary of words usually spoken in this county (Somerset), a part of which appeared in your

your Magazine, between two or three years past, I am induced to trouble you with this, in the hope that some of your numerous readers or correspondents might be enabled to assist me in the enquiries which I now find it necessary to make.

I have lately had access to a most valuable library, and have, in consequence, consulted *Junius's Etymolog. Anglic.*, *Skinner's Etymolog. Anglic.*, *Spelman's Glossar. Archæolog.*, *Minshew's Dictionary*, *Lye's Saxon Dictionary*, and a *Dictionary by Edward Lhwyd*. From the two first, and Minshew, I have obtained a good deal of valuable information: Minshew's Dictionary was published in 1617—two hundred years ago; I should be glad to be informed what dictionaries (if any) of our language were published prior to that period: that is, from the invention of the art of printing, about the middle of the fifteenth, and during the whole of the sixteenth, century, a space of one hundred and fifty years; in which time I conjecture our language underwent considerable alteration, at least in the disuse of Saxon words amongst the politer part of the community, although it is still much tinctured with those words in many of our provinces—where the people are of both good and bad customs equally tenacious. I should also be glad to know where such dictionaries (if any) are to be found.

Another piece of information I should be glad to possess is, whether any Anglo-Saxon Dictionary exist except Lye's, in two volumes folio,—a valuable but cumbrous work; and also whether an Anglo-Saxon Grammar be extant in a small form? These folios are astounding, and hardly suit the fire-side comforts of the nineteenth century.

In the vocabulary which I am now completing, it is my intention to obtain, if possible, the etymon of every word; and, where that is not possible, to avoid all far-fetched conjecture and improbable analogy, leaving the words of doubtful etymon to more fortunate inquirers than myself.

On the subject of Preservation of Yeast, in p. 416 of the present volume, a troublesome mode is mentioned as having been successful; if, instead of laying the yeast in sieves, it be put in a canvass bag, and submitted slowly to the action of a screw-press, the moisture will be, in great measure, driven out, and the yeast will assume the consistency of stiff clay; in which state it will keep, if closed from the air, and set in a cool place, for many weeks. This is, however, no new

idea, as I have practised the thing twenty years ago, and took the hint, I believe, from some Encyclopædia. The strong infusion of malt will doubtless assist the operation of such yeast; but, quere—might not yeast be made from an infusion of malt alone? I have some recollection of its having been done.

J. JENNINGS.

Huntspill; Jan. 1, 1817.

P.S. Fearing that a misconstruction might be put upon an observation of mine relative to the junction of the Channel, I am anxious to say, that, since my letter was written, I have seen an abstract of Mr. Rennie's Report, and it appears, that the elevation of the land is 224 feet. I have also measured the width of the bottom of the present river at *Combwich*, and it is two hundred yards: of course, the *new cut* proposed "across some marsh lands to the north-west," need not be of the width I proposed.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to INQUIRE into the STATE of the PUBLIC RECORDS, and of other PUBLIC INSTRUMENTS, ROLLS, BOOKS, and PAPERS, contained in the PUBLIC LIBRARIES of the KINGDOM.

CHAPTER-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

**JEWEL** Accounts, in the reign of Henry VIII. and before that time.

*Jewel*, indenture of annexation of jewels to the crown, with two schedules annexed in James I.'s reign, containing the jewels remaining in the Tower.

*Surveyor of Works*, accounts of, in the reign of Henry VIII. and before that time.

*Lord Treasurer's* account of money received and paid in one year, 12 Henry VIII.

*Wardrobe*, accounts of, of the same year as the preceding, and in the same book.

*Return of Commissioners*, 12 Henry VIII. of the whole number of men in each parish in Hampshire, capable of bearing arms; distinguishing archers from bill men, with the numbers of harness, &c. and the property and prest money of the several men, made by the said commissioners to the Star Chamber.

*Black Book of the Exchequer*. In this book is contained the Dialogus de Scaccario de Necessarijs Scaccarij Observantijs, written by Gervasius Tilburiensis, in the reign of Henry II.; also the oaths and admittances of the officers of the receipt of the Exchequer, and many other miscellaneous matters. There is a modern book, beginning in 1698.

Garter,



*Garter*, order of, books of the statutes of.

*St. Michael*, order of, books of the statutes of.

The latter was sent by Francis I. to Henry VIII.

*Henry VII.*—Instructions from him to the persons whom he sent to treat for his marriage with the young Queen of Naples.

*Henry VII.* his chapel; several books respecting the foundation of it, magnificently covered and gilt.

*Henry VIII.* his divorce from Queen Catherine, proceedings respecting it.

*Henry VIII.* letters and cyphers of ambassadors and public ministers to him, to Cardinal Wolsey, and to Lord Cromwell; and from Cardinal Pole to Henry VIII. and to the council.

*Henry VIII.* supremacy of.—Instruments of several bishops, and of the university of Cambridge, acknowledging it.

*Wills*—of Richard II., Henry V., and Henry VII. and VIII.

*Ireland*, papers relating to the affairs of.—Among these are bundles of letters of advertisement to the king and council of the state of Ireland.

*Ireland*, accounts of the treasurers and auditors of Ireland, and the usual subsidy granted to the king of one penny for every bushel of salt brought into Ireland.

*Ireland*, a great roll of pardons and grants made by King Henry V. to the inhabitants of Ireland.

*Ireland.*—Two deeds of Henry III. granting the realms of Ireland and Gascoigne, the earldom of Chester, and other lands, to Edward his eldest son.

*Ireland.*—Mavult Collector Denarium pro Terra Sancta in Hibernia pati Supplicium Carceris quam in Hibernia crucifigi, 1256.

*Ireland.*—An order made by the king what customs should be paid him in Ireland, in his Custom-house there, 43 Edward III.

*Rentals* of divers lands.

*Fens* in Nottingham and Derby, inquisitions about them in the reign of Edward III.

*Deeds of Sale* of lands, gift, purchase, and exchange, beginning with the reign of Edward I.

*Musters* of men at arms, hobilers, and buttmen, in divers shires, in the reign of Henry VIII.

*Privy Seals*, for loans of money in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

Considering the very great antiquity of many of the records, they are in general in very good preservation; and, except the writs (which have been considered as of little value), are arranged in order of time.

The officers and clerks employed for the custody and arrangement of the records in this office are as under, with the salaries of each:—

The Keeper of the Records per annum .....	£400
The First Clerk .....	150
The Second Clerk .....	100
The Third Clerk .....	90
The Fourth Clerk .....	80
For Incidents, &c. ....	80

£900

The fees are as follow:—

	s.	d.
For every search in Domesday ....	6	8
For Copies of Domesday, for each Line .....	0	4
For a Search in any other Record ..	8	4
For Copies of all Records, except Domesday, for every Sheet of 72 Words .....	1	0
For the Examination and Certifying each Copy .....	2	0

#### *House of Commons.*

I have, says Mr. Rose, certainly not been able to find in the records the slightest foundation for an opinion that there was any election of representatives of the Commons earlier than 49 Henry III. except in the entry respecting the borough of St. Albans, so often referred to by different writers—see Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 327, b. as the three instances mentioned by Whitelock in the reigns of John and Henry III. do not appear to apply to such election; but in order that a judgment may be formed of that, I have inserted the records at the end of this report, as they are too long to make a part of a note. It is, however, evident, that those at least who held in capite of the king were a necessary part of the Great Council as early as King John's time, when aids and escuage were to be granted to the sovereign, from the following passage in the Great Charter of that king, 15th June, in the 17th year of his reign, which I copied from the Red Book in the Exchequer; after confirming the rights of the city of London, of other cities and towns, and of the Cinque Ports, &c.—“Et ad habendum Commune Concilium Regni de Auxilio assidendo aliter quam in tribus Casibus prædictis vel de Scutagio assidendo

dendo summoneri faciemus Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Comites, & Majores\* Barones sigillatim per Literas Nostras. Et preterea faciemus summoneri in generali per Vicecomites & Balleivos nostros omnes illos qui de nobis tenent in Capite ad certum diem scilicet ad terminum 40 dierum ad minus & ad certum locum et in omnibus Literis illius summonitionis Causam summonitionis exprimemus. Et sic facta summonitione ad diem assignatum procedat secundum Concilium illorum qui presentes fuerint quamvis non omnes summoniti venerint." Fol. 234.—The clause here quoted is not in the Great Charter of Henry III. which is also entered in the Red Book of the Exchequer.

In Scotland the system of representation was not adopted till the reign of James I. of that kingdom, 1427. By an act of that year it was enacted, "the King with consent of the haill counsell generallie hes statute and ordained that the small baronnes & free tennantes neid not to cum to Parliaments, nor general counceils swa that of ilk Schirefdome their be send chosen at the Head Court of the Schirefdome twa or mair wise men after the largeness of the Schirefdome," &c. Scotch Acts, printed in 1682, p. 30.—In Scotland the Lords and Commons unquestionably sat in the same House till the union of the two kingdoms, and the commissioner, who represented the sovereign, debated with them from the throne, although he had the power (which he sometimes used) of adjourning the assembly when he pleased.

*Claus Roll, 15 Johis. m. 7. dorso. pars. 2.*

Rex Vicecomiti Oxon Salutem Precipimus tibi quod omnes Milites Ballive tue qui summoniti fuerunt esse apud Oxon ad nos a Die Omnium Sanctorum in xv Dies venire facias cum Armis suis, Corpora vero Baronum sine Armis singulariter et iiij<sup>or</sup> discretos Milites de Comitatu tuo illuc venire facias ad nos ad eundem terminum ad loquendum nobiscum de Negocijs Regni nostri. Teste me ipso apud Wyntten' undecimo Die Nov.'

\* Of these baronies in chief, King Henry III. in his devotions at St. Albans, reckoned 250 (which, however, very greatly exceeded the number summoned), "Nominavit Dominus Rex & numeravit omnes Angliæ quarum ei occurrit memoria Baronias invenitque ducentas et quingenta." Mat. Paris. — Barones Regis occur frequently in Domesday Book.

Eodem Modo scribitur Omnibus Vicecomitibus.

*Pat. 8<sup>o</sup> Henri III. p. 3. m. 4. dorso.*

Rex Ballivis Com<sup>r</sup> W. Maresc<sup>r</sup> de Partibus Suwall et de Cardingan et de Kaermerdin Salutem Sciatis quod propter magna & ardua Negotia nostra, Statum nostrum & Regni nostri, tangencia, quibus intendebamus et adhuc nos intendere oportet, non potuimus esse apud Salop ad Diem inter nos et Lewel constitutum videl<sup>t</sup> Die Dominica prox<sup>a</sup> post Festum S<sup>i</sup> Jacobi Anno sicut viij<sup>o</sup> pro Emendis faciendis de Dampnis sicut provisum fuit a Die Captionis Castri de Kinardelf, et ideo de Consilio Magnatum & Fidelium nostrorum Diem illum prorogavimus usq<sup>z</sup> ad Nativitatem Beate Marie Anno eodem, Ita, quod omnia interim Rem istam tangen<sup>t</sup> in tali statu fu<sup>er</sup>int quo nunc sunt tam in Treugis quam alijs, Unde volumus & vobis mandamus quod sic fiat per omnia, Et quod vos interim Treugas inter W. Mar<sup>r</sup> Com<sup>r</sup> Penbr<sup>r</sup> Du<sup>m</sup> v<sup>rm</sup> et Imprisos suos ex parte sua et suorum et dictum Lewel et Imprisos suos servetis et faciatis firmiter observari. Quia eidem Lewel precepimus per Literas nostras et firmiter injunximus quod Treugas illas interim dicto Comiti et Imprisiis suis firmiter faciatis observari ex Parte sua et suorum. Teste me ipso apud Be<sup>d</sup> xij Die Augusti Anno eodem Du<sup>o</sup> Canc et Batn<sup>r</sup> et Sar<sup>r</sup> Ep<sup>is</sup> et Henr de Burg<sup>r</sup> Justie.

*Claus Roll, 38<sup>o</sup> Henri 3. m. 14 dorso.*  
De Magnatibus } Rex W. Cantuar. Ar-  
vocatis ad } chiepo Salutem. Cum  
Consilium. } quedam ardua et urgencia Negotia Statum nostrum et Regni nostri tangencia habeamus vobis communicandi que sine Consilio v<sup>ro</sup> et aliorum Magnatum nostrorum nolumus expediri, vobis mandamus in Fide qua nobis tenemini firmiter injungentes quatinus sicut Nos & Honorem nostrum diligitis nullatenus omittatis quin a Die Sancti Hillarij proximo futuro in quindecim Dies sitis apud Westm<sup>r</sup> coram Regina nostra et R<sup>r</sup> Comite Cornub<sup>r</sup> Fratre nostro et alijs de Consilio nostro comorantibus in Anglia et alijs quos ad eundem Diem missuri Summoniciones de Consilio nostro Vascon, audituri Beneplacitum nostrum & voluntatem, et cum prefato Consilio nostro super predictis Negocijs tractaturi nec retardetis adventum vestrum quin sitis ad dictum diem tempestive. Teste A. Regina et R<sup>r</sup> Comite Cornub<sup>r</sup> apud Westm<sup>r</sup> xxvij Die Dec<sup>r</sup>.



*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE following extract from a printed copy of the "Substance of the Bishop of Rochester's Speech in the House of Peers," May 23, 1800, I most sincerely wish may claim the attention of the committee of the "Society for diffusing Knowledge respecting the Punishment of Death and Prison Discipline," and other persons. Speaking of the repentance of criminals sentenced to die, the bishop says, "the Church appoints a clergyman to attend the condemned malefactor in the interval between sentence and execution, to prepare him for death, and to assist him in making his peace with God; and, if he gives signs of genuine repentance, the Church so much relies on the acceptance of that repentance, that she permits him to be admitted to the Sacrament. Thus, dying by the stroke of vindictive justice, he dies in the peace and communion of the Church; he dies a reconciled penitent, in the hope of final pardon. My lords, were the case otherwise, I know not upon what principle capital punishments could be justified in a Christian country." The last sentence is particularly recommended to the attention of the serious and reflecting part of mankind.

O. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE following considerations are respectfully addressed to the ladies and opulent housekeepers of the metropolis. In the present depressed state of trade, the difficulties and dangers of the times chiefly affect the lower and middling classes of tradesmen, who, from the diminished profits of their small capitals, and slender returns, are absolutely unable to support their families, make good their commercial payments, and satisfy the incessant and heavy demands of the tax-gatherer. Hence the bankruptcy and absolute ruin of so many of these middling, and hitherto thriving and respectable, families. Now, the opulent capitalist in a similar line avoids all these perils, and, in fact, by the force of property, and ability to stand his ground, not only does so, but continues to profit immensely by the fall of his inferiors in the trade. It is an old Scripture proverb, that, "to him who hath, shall be given, but from him that hath little, even that little shall be taken away." Our ancestors expressed the same mean-

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ing in a coarse and homely way, indeed somewhat too coarse to be repeated, considering to whom this is addressed. It is with regret we publish, that our patronesses are far too scriptural in this way, generally crowding to a few shops of the greatest business, to men, indeed, who have so much that, with all the assistance their great funds enable them to employ, the longest day in the year is scarcely long enough to enable them to get through it; whilst, in the great majority of inferior shops, we see scarcely any thing but emptiness and despondency. This unfeeling conduct has prevailed in London, as a sort of fashionable rage, nearly half a century; and in no line so conspicuously as in the haberdashery. The present object with the ladies, and, if so, not surely a very becoming or creditable one, is said to be a small and paltry saving, per yard, in ribbons, and various articles; an end which might be equally well answered by a diffusion of patronage; in which case, there would be nearly a general ability in the trade to afford articles of equal quality at equal price, more commercial justice, and no huge leviathans to swallow up and devour the smaller fishes.

The following statement of the returns of the most extensive haberdashery concerns in London, is given on the best authority:—

Return of a house in Fore-street: annual average 2000l. per day. About half, or from 800l. to 1000l. per day retail in cash; the remainder wholesale, at one month, the longest credit.

A. P. and S. return about 800l. per day.

House, Fish-street hill, and Gerrard-street, 1000l. per day.

Ditto, Ludgate-hill, about 400l. per day.

Ditto, Mary-le-bonne, 100l. per day.

Ditto, Greek-street, 100l. per day.

Ditto, Oxford-street, 100l. per day.

The above being a yearly average, the sums of money taken daily, for retail articles, by one or two of the above shops, must be immense. BENEVOLUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**E**VER since the commencement of your Magazine, I have occasionally troubled your readers with my opinions on various topics unconnected with politics or religion, because it seemed to me that you were overstocked with other volunteer correspondents on those subjects, who chiefly delighted to exercise their pens on the gloomy side of the question. For a long time these

F f

gentlemen



gentlemen endeavoured to make me believe that, as gold rose, bank-notes decreased in value; yet I never was able to perceive, with all their dark-lanterns before me, other than that gold was dearer than usual, (not, I must confess, expecting that it would so soon come back to its old price,) yet, finding my bank-notes go very well at market, I suffered no uneasiness on that account. Next I was taught by them that nothing could be called secure property but land; yet I contrived, in the face of their predictions, to dispose of what land I had when the price was high; not, I must confess, without some fears that I might be wrong; but the event has shewn the wisdom of not following these bold advisers. They told me the bank had stopped payment, and were bankrupts, so long ago, that, forgetting these predictions, I have gone on, taking these notes for many long years, as if nothing were the matter. Again, I was informed by our country-bankers that half the small bank-notes were forgeries; but, having occasion to receive 900*l.* all in one-pound notes, and finding, on examining them in Threadneedle-street, that all were good, my fears on that head were entirely dissipated.

Now, all these things have led me to be a little cautious of political paradoxes, and the profound discoveries of half-thinkers on these subjects; but, on the subject of the causes of our present difficulties, seeing such diversity of opinions afloat, like the confusion of tongues among the builders of Babel, I am apt to sigh when I come to them, and wish for some more interesting lucubrations; for, while one asserts them to be owing to war-expenditure, loans, and subsidies; another assures me that it is merely from the sudden change from war to peace: and the following are only a few of the reasons produced, each as having been productive of our present embarrassments, viz.

A reduced circulation, from the fall of rents and provisions.

The stoppage of discounts by the Bank of England.

The depreciation of paper money.

The overloading foreign markets with our produce.

The high rents, and little value of stock.

The disbanding the army and navy.

The keeping up a standing army abroad.

The bad crops.

The poor-laws and poor-rates.

The wasteful expenditure of government.

The inadequate representation of the people.

The high taxes, and the great extravagance of the rich.

The corruption of the national press.

The absence of proprietors of land.

The tythes, country-banks, and Income-tax.

The lottery, assessed taxes, and Sinking Fund.

The places, pensions, and sinecures.

On all these subjects, and a great many more than I can recount, have pamphlets, essays, and paragraphs, inundated the press, and covered the tables of the reading-rooms, whilst your pages have borne their share of the burthen, to the exclusion of many less enigmatical, and more profitable, subjects of speculation. One of your political doctors, who considers us as expiring in the last stage of national misery, comes last month, with garbled extracts and hearsay-evidence, from the examination of a committee of agriculture, and holds up a raw-head, enough to frighten all the distressed landholders, and make them give away their estates in despair, if it were not for the antidote found in the same month, where Sir John Sinclair shews them that the total annual profit of the soil in 1814 might be estimated at 215,521,565*l.* Then again we have a gentleman who, as he surveys our good soil from the top of a flying stage-coach, sees, at the same time, the weakness of the land, and the melancholy state of the fundholders; and kindly, lest the shock should overcome them, prophetically apprizes them of the gulph that is going to swallow them all up, if they do not relinquish their rights, and give their incomes to support his friends—the landholders; he is even crueller than Cobbett to these poor green-horns, and will not let them enjoy their last dividend in peace, although government are so kind as to give them a glimmer of the new coin before they expire.

Perhaps, sir, it is my natural flow of spirits which prevents me from sinking under all these terrific predictions; or the obtuseness of my understanding may prevent me from comprehending all those expositions of danger which, I doubt not, have for years harrowed up the souls of these honest gentlemen; but so it is, that I not only cannot see so many causes contributing to one effect, but I cannot even see the real cause at all of our present difficulties in any of them, much less can I see the remedy in despair, or dishonest dealings.

I see



I see plainly enough that our poor-rates are, in most manufacturing towns, encreasing, and that numbers of people want employ; I see also, and feel it too, that our taxes lie so heavy on people of small fortune and little trade, that they cannot be paid without great privations;—that we have overstocked foreign markets, and, by raising our rents, are ruining the agricultural manufactures;—that foreign subsidies act as a real diminution of capital gained by trade;—that lotteries are bad things;—loans dangerous to the borrowers as well as lenders;—that war is the road to waste, commencing in wickedness;—and that nothing can be more unequal than the present state of our representation. I also see, that a reduction of unnecessary places and undeserved pensions would be a great relief. In a word, I see, as plainly as the most sanguine of our *quid-nuncs* could wish me, that we are in great difficulties, and have committed many errors,—the natural consequences of the thirst of gain and national ambition, unrestrained by our Christian profession; for I am sorry to remember that this unhappy war (which from 1792 I deprecated as the forerunner of many evils, being then in France, and able to judge of its non-necessity), has been hailed by arbitrary courts for vengeance and for power, by our land-proprietors as the means of hoisting rents, by our merchants, shouted-for as a grand source of extension of exclusive commerce, and enjoyed by the great capitalist as the never-failing fountain of profitable loans. The consequence has been, as in all overstretched speculations it usually is, that none of the parties (I was going to say partners) are satisfied. Yet, as Shakspeare has it, “They bestrode the narrow world, and left us petty men to walk between their legs.” And the remedy I apprehend must be, as in the common affairs of life, for each party to make the best he can of it, and bear his portion of the loss with patience. Things might have ended worse, and I own I expected they would; we were not overran like France, or stripped of our trade like Holland, or reduced to beggary like Italy; but, if we go together by the ears, and realize the fable of “the Belly and the Members,” we shall suffer altogether evils worse than their’s. It is acknowledged that our poor fellow-creatures must be supported, fed, and employed; Christianity demands it, and the laws have decreed it;—we have also,

thank God, the means to fulfil them. Equity, as well as law, compels the payment of our debts; national honour, and national credit, are equally imperative on this subject. In the execution of these indispensable duties, the little men will be laid under a heavy pressure for a long time to come, and the great men pretty strongly squeezed; and the poor will, as is usual in these cases, come in for double sufferings, when they are only partially employed; but they will be the first to find relief, for, as the spirit of commerce can never be extinguished in a nation like our’s, possessed of capital, talents, industry, and materials to manufacture, with the most perfect machinery; labour must share again, as it has done, in the profits of trade; and those who are now looking up to us for subsistence, as the reward of their useful services, whether in civil or military life, will, I trust, soon be better employed, than in managing state-affairs, which, of all others, they the least understand.

In the mean time, I cannot see why national labours should not be undertaken, and paid for, out of the national purse. It is an acknowledged axiom, that nothing is lost which is expended on the country; and where shall we find so good an opportunity of benefiting every individual in the kingdom, as by repairing and improving all the old roads, cutting out new ones, erecting bridges, creating good pathways of stone in all directions, and in every way making accessible, and of course saleable, all our waste lands. This would indeed be a great bonus to the landholder; but the fundholder would also benefit by it, inasmuch as it would facilitate the means of paying those taxes from which he must derive his income, by delivering the landholder from the pressure of poor’s-rates, and thereby enabling him to accept a somewhat diminished rent without ruin.

This would be far better than advancing loans to either commerce or agriculture, for we have already had but too much trading on mere credit; and, if I am asked where is the money to come from that is to set this machine in motion, I answer, from the \*great proprietors of either stock or land, or, if you like

\* I mean by loan or subscription, but I think subscription would be the wisest, both from fund and landholders of opulence, and wealthy manufacturers—for,



like it better, the interest of the present Sinking Fund, till the object is attained, and trade again demands the services of the poor. For, sir, I have seen the 3 per cent. consols at 96, and again down below 50, yet I never heard of any proposal to relieve the holders, or any such a folly even thought of; and, having since seen land rise to cent. per cent. above its former value at that time, I cannot be of opinion that we are at all bound to relieve its fall by artificial means. In the first case, many small fundholders were absolutely undone; in the present, no doubt, many little landlords will share the same fate; but those who have large capitals will only have to forego accumulating for a year or two; and then the great stockholder, having made his purchases of cheap land, will profit by the rise, and the little annuitant be left to suffer by the fall: and thus it is that, as was once said to a pope, in my memory, who asked his secretary, when he was blessing them, how all his people lived? "Eccellenza, the great fish eat the small." Such, indeed, will be the case in all money speculations, as it ever was, from the earliest beginning of commerce: but here, under wise laws, the small demand, and have, a provision from the great; and those who would advise them to bite the hand that feeds them are, in my opinion, equally infamous with the men who suggest, by way of relief to our burthens, schemes of fraud towards the public creditors (who make so considerable a part of the supporters of the community), which must lead to the dissolution of all social government.

Let the land, therefore, bear its own burthens, as the funds have done before; and the funds be considered as a bank for floating capital, and a useful means of circulating it—as a debt that, if not paid, will ruin its customers, and starve the manufacturer. And let all consider the poor as the most valuable part of the community, who, in proportion as they are fully employed, and amply provided for, encrease the riches of the state, the security of the country, and the happiness of all; for it is a mean, and, ultimately, an expensive, policy to keep wages low, as an unhealthy population can never benefit a commercial country equally with one that is vigorous: I should therefore advise that, in all our

by these our war-exences must be paid at last, the middling class having little left, and verging towards the poor.

improvements wherein we employ the poor out of work, we pay them well; and, as a great part of the expenditure might be recovered in tolls, there is no doubt of the remedy becoming very extensive, if actively applied, under the direction of the magistrates of the counties.

This letter is long, but, as it is my first, and will probably be my last, on the subject, and is only meant to exhibit one among the hundred remedies of a great country to recover from her losses, I trust you will not fail to give it a place in your next month's Magazine, by way of antidote to the bugbears with which I think we have lately been a little too much threatened, as to the state of our national finances, and the causes of our present distress.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol; Feb. 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I VENTURE, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to recommend the formation of a Botanic Forest: perhaps a botanist may smile (and with propriety) at so grand a title, but I do not know what other or better name to give it.

Amongst the various endeavours to diffuse knowledge and promote public prosperity, the formation of Botanic Gardens claim some share of merit; but it appears to me, that a nursery, to raise plants from the seeds of foreign trees, (useful in their respective countries,) would also be an object deserving of public patronage. The plan I propose is, to collect from different countries the seeds of those trees that are valuable, either for their fruit, wood, bark, dying properties, or any other useful quality; and to endeavour to raise plants from the seeds in a nursery; and, afterwards, to form with these plants a plantation, or small wood, and thus endeavour to naturalize them in our country. I am aware that many difficulties would occur in such an undertaking, and many disappointments be experienced; but still I think the object deserving the attention of some Botanic Society; and, should they succeed in naturalizing only a few valuable trees in this country, their labours would be of public utility. Many trees that now grow in our woods have, at some time or other, been introduced from foreign countries. The chestnut is said to have been first planted in England by the Romans, though by some it is considered a native. Its name-sake, the horse-chestnut, is a native of Greece or



or Asia. The *laburnum* (the tree sort) is a native of Switzerland and Savoy, and promises to be a valuable addition to our woods and forests: Mr. Sings, in his Planter's Kalendar, page 91, observes, "the timber of this tree (the tree *laburnum*) is at present the most valuable and high-priced of any that grows in this country. There was a considerable quantity of it sold, at Brechin-castle and Panmure, in November 1809, by public sale, at fully half a guinea per foot! It was bought by the cabinet-makers; who were as anxious to get the small and middle-sized trees, as they were to have the large ones. Some of the above wood was very old and large; and, in order to prevent any demur with respect to its quality, it was cut down before the sale, and was found good and sound. In 1806, at a public sale, a quantity was sold at 7s. 6d. a foot."

The *larch*, which promises to become a valuable forest-tree, is a native of the Swiss and Italian Alps, and was but lately introduced into this country. The following anecdote of its introduction into Scotland is related by Dr. Walker:—"Some larches were sent down from London by the then Duke of Athol, in the year 1727, along with orange trees, and other green-house plants; they were kept with these two or three years in pots, in a green-house, as rare exotics; but, when their hardy nature came to be known, they were planted out in the garden." One or two of these original larches still remain at Dunkeld-house, in the state of lofty trees. The *weeping-willow* was introduced by some merchant from the Levant, where it grew, and was by him planted at his villa on the banks of the Thames. Many other trees, that now flourish in our woods, are the natives of other climes, and we are indebted for their introduction to the taste and enterprise of different individuals. As our knowledge and connexions with other countries continue to increase, so also do our opportunities of importing and planting foreign trees. The woods of New Holland doubtless abound with many new and useful trees, that might be successfully cultivated here: the tree that produces the Botany-bay wood, so much used in ladies' work-boxes, could it be cultivated in this country, would be a valuable acquisition, furnishing us with a valuable, beautiful, and cheap substitute for mahogany. Africa and America would also contribute largely to supply plants for a botanic plantation. The

*Quercus nigra*, or quercitron oak, whose bark gives the yellow dye so much celebrated by Dr. Bancroft, is a native of the country between Lake Champlain and Georgia, and would probably flourish in the southern parts of England; and, if thus planted, would, in some future time, be of considerable value, as we import large quantities of its bark for the use of our dyers. The French have already attempted to naturalize it in France by sowing its acorns in some parts of the park at Versailles, but I know not what success has attended their labours. Perhaps the wish may be romantic, considering the climate of Brazil; but, could we succeed in naturalizing the different kinds of Jaracanda, or *rose-wood* trees, we should render a service to the arts and manufactures: much as the rose-wood is admired here, the finest varieties of it are not imported into England. A traveller, in her letters from France, mentions, that she saw, as she supposed, at Paris, some books very beautifully bound, but, when she came to examine them, found they were only blocks of wood from the rose-trees, cut in the form of books, which were taken on-board a Portuguese prize. Mr. M. Mawe, in his Travels in Brazil, speaking of a number of useful trees in that country, mentions some in the Minas Geras district that furnish the inhabitants with a yellow dye, others that yield a black that will not wash out, and some used in tanning leather, and which also dyes it red at the same time.

Many other instances might be quoted from works of other travellers to prove there is a wide field of research open; nor am I so sanguine as to think that, in general, could we procure the seeds, we should succeed in raising the plants—but in some instance we might be successful:—hence it appears highly deserving the attention of some botanic or philosophical society: and they would be amply rewarded for their pains could they naturalize only a few, out of the numerous species they would have an opportunity of trying.

I venture therefore to solicit the insertion of these remarks in your useful Magazine, in the hope that they will attract the attention of some of your numerous readers, who may have time and opportunity, either as members of some public society, or as private individuals, to patronize and support such an undertaking.

Canterbury.

J. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**T**HE claims which lords of manors have to the waste, situate within the confines of their jurisdiction, having engaged the attention of several of your correspondents, I am induced to solicit a vacant space in your valuable miscellany, for the insertion of a question respecting the legality of certain grants, which are sometimes made by stewards of manors (on behalf of their lords), of small parcels of land, usually denominated Waste. The grants to which I allude are generally to the following purport:—"At a court, &c. lord of the said manor, with the consent of the homage, and freehold and copyhold tenants, and by the hands of his steward, granted to A. B. a piece of ground, parcel of the waste, &c.; to hold to the said A. B. his heirs and assigns, of the lord, freely, by fealty, suit of court, and an annual quit-rent of 1s. and a relief of 1s. on death or alienation, and by other the customs and services due by the other freehold tenants of the said manor." These instruments are signed by the steward, and stamped, similar to grants of copyhold. The question, which I am desirous of obtaining the sentiments of some of your correspondents upon, is this—What kind of interest does such a grant as the one I have stated, confer on the grantee? And is it in the power of the lord, or his heirs, to avoid the grant? or has the grantee such a title to the land thus purported to be granted as will enable him to devise it by will, or convey it to a purchaser by deed? The important distinction between grants of this kind, and those which are intended to create a copyhold tenure, is this—that, in the former, the words, "at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor," are not inserted; but in the latter they are never omitted. Several cases have decided that the waste of a manor may be legally granted as copyhold, where a particular custom can be proved to sanction it; but, in the grants in question, the stewards attempt to give the grantees interests equivalent to freehold and fee simple. I have known several persons who, after having obtained pieces of waste by grants similar to those I am speaking of, have expended considerable sums in erecting houses, and making improvements upon them; and, when they have been desirous of disposing of such pieces to a purchaser, have experienced the mortification of being informed, that their titles were so

exceedingly defective that no one could, with any degree of propriety, have any thing to do with them; and, in fact, that, in consequence of no legal conveyance having been executed, the lords had power to recover the land, and to avoid the grants which had been made in their names by the stewards of their manors, which would consequently deprive the grantees of the benefit of their improvements, and render them liable to be treated as trespassers. The stewards who have made these grants, on being informed of the objections started against them by purchasers, allege, by way of justification, that they have power to create customary freeholds, and that the pieces of waste which they have granted in the way I have stated, must be considered as coming within that description of tenure; and that, consequently, neither the lord, nor any other person, can evict or disturb the grantees.

Being anxious to obtain information respecting the validity and legality of these grants, I know of no other means more likely to procure it than through the medium of your extensively circulated Magazine.

BEAUCHAMP.

Chelmsford.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**H**AVING heard of some instances of both the Zebra and the Quacha being in a tame state at the Cape of Good Hope, it is matter of surprise that no attempts are made to bring them to England, and domesticate them, as they exceed the ass both in beauty and speed. Should no efforts be soon made, they will probably be extinct, within some hundred miles of the Cape, being a favorite food of the natives, and being hunted without danger. They are sometimes to be seen in exhibitions of beasts, and the Quacha has then a bridle on, to show its mildness of manners.

A species of antelope, named Hartheet, appears to be in a tame state among the Caffres, the flesh of which would probably prove little inferior to venison, when fed in our pastures.

One might, I think, fairly ask, why these things should not be as worthy of attention from the public as a tree or a plant.

W. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**LTHOUGH Hugh Capet has generally been considered the founder, or "*Radix Prosapia*," of the House of Bourbon,



Bourbon, it is well known, that, when arraigned by the surname of "Capet," the late unfortunate monarch of France seemed by no means ambitious to be considered as his descendant. Louis was not illiterate, and, it is reasonable to presume, was not unacquainted with that canto of Dante's *Purgatorio*, in which the poet, perhaps without resorting to poetical licence, introduces Hugh Capet as the herald of his own genealogy, and represents him as acknowledging himself to be the son and heir of a *Paris Butcher*. The stanza runs thus,

"I fui radice della mala pianta.  
Che la terra Christiana tutta aduggia,  
Si che buon' frutto rado se ne schianta,  
Figliuol fui d'un beccajo di Parigi."

*Canto XX.*

Whether Hugh Capet was a son of a butcher is, at this time of day, a matter of very little moment; but it is sincerely to be regretted, that he proved the *father* of so many butchers!

TERRÆ FILIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"The House of Commons is the grand mart where the representative provides for himself, his family, his partisans, and their relations and dependents."—*Ensor's Independent Man*, vol. 2, p. 297.

HAVING employed a few winter evenings in some calculations from "the Extraordinary Red-book," perhaps they may be deemed worthy a page in your publication. Excepting "Cobbett's Paper against Gold," I do not know a more interesting book for present perusal in our language: let those, if there are any, who still consider reform and retrenchment unnecessary, reflect on the increased and increasing miseries among the working and middle classes, the poor-houses and the jails; then turn over those pages, and consider that the means of luxury and extravagance there provided, to men, women, and children, both natives and foreigners, have been extracted from their hard earnings, which is one of the powerful causes of their unexampled and undeserved sufferings.

After casting every page, I find the amount to be about 2,500,000*l.*; which, in one-pound notes, would weigh about 5,952*lbs.* 4*oz.*; in guineas about 49,603 *lbs.*; in shillings, of the new coinage, about 756,250 *lbs.*; in old penny pieces 73,500,000 *lbs.*; or 16,741 tons, 1 *cwt.* 1 *qr.* 20 *lb.* which would load about 5,580 farmer's waggons, at 3 tons per waggon; and, allowing each waggon with four horses to occupy 20 yards,

would reach about 64 miles, and require the whole of the effective yeomanry and cavalry to escort.

We feed in this handsome little town full 4000 people with soup and beef, on a fair calculation, one day per week, which costs 50*l.* Consequently, this sum would keep, on the same terms, two hundred millions, or 28,571,428 for a week, or 549,450 for a year.

If it was true, as the partisans of the Pitt system assert, that our present difficulties are owing "to the sudden transition from a state of war to a state of peace," what a dreadful dilemma do they create; for, whose fault was it but theirs that the war was began and continued? I have shewn in former numbers that it has rapidly increased pauperism and crimes, and the following facts will add another miserable feature to deplorable results: the bankrupts in 1792 amounted to 653, averaging rather more than 12 per week; for 1816 they amounted to 2104, being more than 40 per week.

W. GOODMAN.

Market-place, Warwick; Feb. 13.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOSE who live in the country and have gardens, often feel great mortification when they see their fruit and vegetables much damaged, or totally destroyed, by insects and reptiles of various kinds. You will permit me, therefore, to offer to the numerous readers of your valuable Miscellany a few remarks, which may be useful. The embryo of these rapacious animals are now quickening by the rays of the vernal sun; in a short time they will break their prison, and, if not destroyed, will, in two or three months, be a most formidable enemy, which it will then be impossible to exterminate or repress; and which, therefore, ravage our gardens and fields with impunity. Every insect, by natural instinct, deposits its eggs where the young will find food; the caterpillars, which destroy trees and hedges, therefore, glue their webs to the branches, and they may now, in many places, be seen fastened to the young shoots of the last year, if a little attention be paid to the subject. I therefore advise all owners and occupiers of ground to employ proper persons to cut off the branches to which these webs are fastened, and, after laying them in a heap, to set them on fire. This is the most effectual way of destroying the vermin, and it should be done before March is expired;

expired; and the nearer the end the better,—if it is longer delayed the prisoners may have escaped; and, if it is done sooner, there is danger of injuring the hedges and trees, especially if the webs are on the white-thorn, which, if wounded, suffers more from a severe frost than most other common trees. If any person should be inclined to examine these webs, and their contents, they will find them woven with so close a texture, and so fortified with a viscous liquid, now hardened into a varnish, that their contents can suffer no injury, either from frosts or snow; and they are so firmly glued to the branch where they are deposited, as not to be disengaged from it without tearing, which will require nearly, or quite, as much exertion as will require to tear parchment. Within this web, a common microscope, or even a good magnifying glass, will shew some of the eggs yet

unhatched; some of the animals in the state of a small white grub, less than a mustard-seed; and others more forward, covered with hair, and about half the length of a carraway-seed. The mischiefs produced by these worms are in general sufficiently known, to justify any direction for effectually destroying them; but, perhaps, they are by far more pernicious than they are thought to be. Not to mention the fatal swiftness with which they move from one tree to another, by swinging at the end of a thread, which they throw out like a spider. It has been the opinion of some ingenious naturalists, that, in very hot seasons, when these animals abound, an effluvia exhales from them, which is noxious to the human race as well as to cattle, and sometimes produces contagious diseases.

Feb. 21, 1817.

J. H.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*An ACCOUNT of the SUMS of MONEY expended in LAW SUITS, REMOVAL of PAUPERS, JOURNEYS and EXPENCES of OVERSEERS of the POOR, &c. in ENGLAND, for the YEAR ending the 25th of March, 1815.*

COUNTIES.	£.	s.	d.	COUNTIES.	£.	s.	d.
Bedford .....	1,790	17	10	Brought forward	162,787	16	1½
Berks .....	4,126	15	9½	Monmouth .....	1,849	2	4
Bucks .....	5,154	9	1½	Norfolk .....	7,772	2	10½
Cambridge .....	3,187	15	7	Northampton .....	4,358	6	3
Chester .....	7,441	19	9¼	Northumberland ....	4,792	0	10½
Cornwall .....	3,695	10	1	Nottingham .....	6,556	7	8½
Cumberland .....	3,411	4	8	Oxford .....	3,652	7	0½
Derby .....	6,593	17	9¼	Rutland .....	531	14	0½
Devon .....	9,291	19	11¼	Salop .....	4,046	18	0
Dorset .....	3,909	1	2	Somerset .....	7,819	13	0½
Durham .....	4,102	0	4¾	Southampton .....	6,058	14	10
Essex .....	13,993	13	6¾	Stafford .....	3,672	3	1
Gloucester .....	7,943	2	7½	Suffolk .....	8,319	12	2½
Hereford .....	3,184	5	7	Surry .....	8,815	1	7½
Hertford .....	3,261	1	9¾	Sussex .....	8,706	1	6½
Huntingdon .....	1,149	18	3½	Warwick .....	7,105	15	6½
Kent .....	19,727	3	9	Westmoreland .....	883	14	7
Lancaster .....	26,981	13	0¼	Wiltshire .....	5,003	11	10½
Leicester .....	6,684	9	6½	Worcester .....	3,812	8	5½
Lincoln .....	11,159	18	6¾	York .....	26,151	12	3½
Middlesex .....	15,996	17	2½				
Carried forward	162,787	16	1½	Total .....	287,695	4	3

N.B. These sums have been expended from the fund raised by the churchwardens and overseers, under the provisions of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 1, "for the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them, being poor, and not able to work"

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE animated and feeling expressions by which your intelligent correspondent Common Sense, does homage to departed genius, while he con-

templated the tombs of Zoffani and Gainsborough in Kew-Chapel Yard, recalled to my memory some circumstances respecting another cotemporary painter of exalted genius, which are not generally known.



It was the melancholy misfortune of Romney, after having exhausted his faculties by intense application, to become defunct in mind, while his body was still in existence; and to perform the circle of his life by making the extremes unite in a common childhood. He thus lost all the eclat that marks the abrupt departure of genius. He had the misfortune also to be buried in a remote and obscure country church-yard, a place never seen by the traveller, except when he occasionally visits Furness Abbey. There a flat stone distinguishes the spot where his remains repose with those of his ancestors; but, as if that ardent love of fame, which impelled him to exertions which destroyed the fabric of his mind, and paralyzed his body, was to be punished for its excess, no monument was suffered to be erected to distinguish him from the common herd of mankind. When Reynolds has been honoured with a statue erected to his memory in St. Paul's, and when universal respect and veneration are shewn to the manes of illustrious painters in all enlightened countries, it will be deemed incredible, that a man of rank, and a member of the British House of Commons, could be so insensible to the claims of genius as to refuse to the son of Romney permission to erect a respectful monument in the church of Datton to his father's memory—such, however, was the behaviour of Lord George Cavendish; and the cenotaph was, in consequence, removed to the church of Kendal, where he died. It is formed of black marble, and contains a niche with a black urn upon a grey ground, and upon the tablet below is the following brief inscription:—

To the Memory  
of GEORGE ROMNEY, esq.  
the celebrated Painter,  
Who died at Kendal the 15th of Nov. 1802,  
in the 68th year of his age;  
and was interred at Datton, the place of  
his birth.

So long as genius and talents  
shall be respected, his fame will live.  
I am, &c. Φιλόμενος.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHAT Lord North threatened having for the present been accomplished, and reform put by, and that by means of which it will be more seasonable to speak hereafter, it is now time to consider whether there be other opportunities of endeavouring good, and of attempting at least to prevent evil,  
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in which the laws and state of our country are concerned.

You have noticed under the article, "Suffolk," a meeting and petition for certain alterations in the Poor Laws.

As the poor are so considerable and suffering and encreasing a portion of the nation, every alteration which is not clearly for their benefit, is a subject of just and great anxiety.

The alterations proposed of most general concern were two; and such, substantially, as are stated; but, specifically, the rise proposed was to increase the annual value of the hire of a tenement, by which a settlement might be gained, from 10 to 35 or 40*l.* per annum; and to make an occupation to that value necessary, not for forty days only, as at present, but by the whole year: and the other was to increase the purchase, by which a settlement should be gained from 30*l.* to 100*l.*

It is very plausible at first view to say, that, the value of land having greatly altered, these changes are requisite: but it is best to look farther.

Before the statutes in which this alteration was proposed to be made, a man, being *immoveable from his own property*, would have gained a settlement by forty days' residence, however small that property were: and this is consonant both to political convenience and natural right, that a man should reside where he finds most eligible to himself; and where, therefore, probably, he can earn most, and the place itself be most benefited by his labour.

In penal law, while a certain amount of money is made the measure of crimes, for which death may be inflicted, the least thing which should be done,—and that is too little,—would be to alter such value, as the altered circumstances require in favor of life. Practically this is done, but uncertainly and precariously; and, indeed, life or death ought not to depend at all on a standard so fluctuating as the value of money.

But, where the alteration is adverse to common right, if a statute happen, by lapse of time, to be deprived of an effect prejudicial to such right, or to have that effect mitigated, so much the better. Both these statutes were, indeed, meant to exclude from gaining settlements by either hire or purchase, such persons as were in circumstances that rendered it more or less probable that they might hereafter bring a charge upon the parish. But still a person who can really hire, or really, *bonâ fide*, purchase, is not (the presumption



presumption at least is very strong,) actually chargeable. And why should he not hire or purchase where he finds it most convenient? Why is not the comparative inefficiency of such statutes, by lapse of time, a *good*, adventitiously arising; rather than an *evil*, to be obviated by an endeavour to bring them to their original, and, as I think is manifest, *prejudicial* efficiency?

And, with respect to *purchase*, the objection is peculiarly great:—

Four or five years back, a man who had purchased an estate for 100*l.* may, by the circumstances of the times, have been obliged to *mortgage*, say to half, or two-thirds of the value. If he could get 50*l.* or 60*l.* by selling it, now he might, at least, pay off his mortgage, or nearly so: or, if there were no mortgage, but the distresses of the times made it advisable for him to sell, he might even now sell it, small landed property being most saleable, at all times most saleable, though to a loss probably of 30 or 40 per cent.

But the consideration, that, *while* it would fetch 30*l.* it would carry a *settlement*, would probably be a very material inducement to the purchaser; and, therefore, an ingredient of correspondent importance in forming the *price*. What, *with* this consideration, would fetch a certain sum, say 60*l.*, would *without*, perhaps, not produce so much by 10 or 15*l.* per cent., and thus be sunk to 54*l.* or 51*l.*: and are *poor* men, in addition to all the distress to which they are already reduced, to be brought to this, by an alteration of a statute at a time like this?

There is yet *another* consideration, perhaps *not* wholly chimerical:—

Should a proposal like this succeed, who will answer that the restricting, or more properly *disfranchising* statute, 8 H. vi. which *confined* the elective suffrage for counties to freeholds of *forty shillings*, will not, by analogy, precisely similar, be raised to a clear 30*l.* or 40*l.* a year? I can assure your readers, that about the year 1779 such hints were thrown out: and even lately, I have reason to think, the idea is not wholly abandoned. And, as not to go forward is to go backward, "*non progredi est regredi*," the *tide* not suffering us to *stand still*, either in *politics* or in *nature* at large,—if *reform* does not succeed for the *people*, who will answer that some such species of *anti-reform* may not be carried, under the *name* of *reform*, *against* them?

But, on this plan for thus altering the *present law* of *settlement*, it is farther to be observed, that settlements are *already* narrowed. That by *rating*, if for under ten pounds a-year, is *done away*;—that by yearly hiring is very much avoided, and often successfully *evaded*;—that by *apprenticeship* is open to so many *formal* objections, that, in case of appeal, it is very commonly *set aside*;—that by *certificate* will soon be almost or entirely done away, certificates being hardly ever granted, since, by Mr. East's wise and humane bill, paupers are no longer *removeable*, only for being *likely* to become chargeable.

Settlement by *descent* would be intercepted for purchases under 100*l.* by *preventing* the father from gaining a settlement: those by *service* of an annual parochial office operate to a very small extent.

And what would be the consequence? A man might be removed 100, 150, 200 miles, and more, even from *Cornwall* into *Yorkshire*, or from *Hampshire* into *Gloucestershire*, from his work, and from his connexions, and the blameless habits of a life of honest industry, because by illness, or other misfortune, perhaps, he has become chargeable, though but temporarily; and because the hiring or the purchase, which *would* have protected him in the abode of his choice, will, in case of such repeal, no longer protect him.

And of what *benefit* is this distress, and suffering, and privation, thus thrown on him and his family; of what benefit is it to the public?—of none; it only enables, at a certain expence, and a greater probably, from his diminished earnings, one part of the island to *throw* the burthen on *another*, probably less capable of supporting it, as a man is not likely to come to settle, or, if he does, to continue, unless in a parish *tolerably* circumstanced.

A system, therefore, which narrows the means of gaining a settlement, is *bad*; and wherefore any compelled removals? I would here repeat, that the late Lord Rosslyn,—Lord Loughborough when Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—drew this conclusion from his travels and researches (and he was a man of great research and keen penetration), that it was every way best that there should be no removals; but that, the settlement being ascertained, those to whom relief was necessary should be maintained where they resided, at the ratio of expence at which the poor of that parish were maintained, and the parish where



where they were settled should reimburse that where they resided to the amount.

The other objects of the *Ipswich Petition* were to prevent removal from any one parish of the *twelve* to another within the town—by consolidating the whole, as far as *relief* is concerned, into one parish, all to be maintained out of an aggregate rate. This is a matter of local arrangement, to which there would be no general or political objection, were it not for this, that it included the plan of building one large workhouse for the whole town.

The larger the workhouse, and the greater number it accumulates under one roof, the worse for the morals, individual comfort and independance, and general welfare. A large workhouse is but another name for a *demoralising* prison for the innocent and the helpless. Any workhouse is an individual and a public evil—if those are crowded into it for whom occasional relief at their own houses would have been sufficient. "*Laissez penser, laissez faire*," should be the maxim of all political economists and legislators.

CAPEL LOFFT.

*Ipswich; March 9.*

P.S. I must utterly deny the position, lately so much in favour in certain quarters, that the poor have no right to marry till they can be assured of being able to maintain their families by their own labour; and that, therefore, the rich are under no moral or political obligation to supply the deficiency;—the rich are under this obligation, moral, political, and religious. A primary natural right, as that of marriage is, includes a right of necessary support, to be supplied by those who have superfluities, which they could not have but from the labour of the poor. What industry and a reasonable and decent economy will do, the poor are bound to do for themselves and their families. The rich, even if wars and taxes (which are the works of the rich, and too often their profitable works,) were out of the question, should aid the want of those who have less, from the comparative abundance of those who are blest with more; and emigration should be perfectly free.

In my former letter (p. 128) be so good to read *principes* for *primores*; and remove a great deviation from the sense by reading, "*might arise, and be*," instead of "*might arise, and has*."—You will observe too, as to your title on the cover, that I have not recommended annual Parliaments, in the actual state of the British empire, and jurisprudence, and politics, but triennial, either simple or modified.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT is highly proper that every *Apiarian* should know that the honey collected in the late wet and cold summer was not sufficient to keep the bees during the winter; and consequently, though no honey has been taken from the hives, it will be necessary to feed the bees, or many hives will perish for want. I send this notice to your extensively-circulated miscellany as the best means of making it known to all whom it may concern.

AN APIARIAN.

*Maidstone; March 10.*

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN your very valuable publication we are informed that a glass bottle, empty, corked, and sealed at the end, in order to distinguish the ends, was fastened to a sea-line, and let down into the sea to the depth of 100 fathoms; on being drawn up it was found to be filled with water, and the cork inverted, firmly fixed in the neck of the bottle; and, being repeatedly done, the same effects were produced.

A foot cube of sea-water (as I am informed,) weighs 1030 ounces, or sixty-four pounds six ounces (avoirdupois). Now, suppose the throat of the bottle in width would square five-eighths one-sixteenth of an inch, the pressure of water on the cork would be 125 pounds at the above depth. I presume a cork cannot be stuffed into a bottle so firm as to resist this weight; I think the neck of the bottle will sooner burst; but, however this may be, I am persuaded it was not. By this pressure then is the cork forced into the bottle, and it fills, and by the same pressure is the cork fixed again in the bottle's throat; for, let it be recollected, the water presses in every direction alike; and, as long as any could squeeze in, so long would the cork continue to rise towards its place: if there was room for only one particle to go abreast by the side, or through the cork, it would be sufficient to raise it.

Now, with regard to the cork being inverted, and that repeatedly, I think is easily accounted for, thus—sealing-wax is much heavier than water, and much more so than cork; it is very natural then for the sealed end to preponderate. This is perfectly consistent with the laws of gravity: hence the lighter end leads the way into the throat of the bottle.

86, Paul-street.

W. BLOORE.



## FOXIANA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,—The inclosed manuscript consists of extracts which I have made from the collection of Mr. Fox's speeches, lately edited in six volumes. I was desirous of preserving, for my private use, Mr. Fox's opinions on the interesting questions that were discussed in Parliament during the time he had a seat in the House; but, on again reviewing these selections, they appear to contain such a perfect image of the sentiments of that illustrious man, on some of the most important subjects that can occupy the human mind, that I am anxious they should appear in print; and I know not how to give them so extensive a circulation as your Magazine can afford them. I trust, therefore, as a friend to the real constitution of your country, and to the cause of truth and liberty, that you will reserve a few pages in your three or four next numbers for their insertion. Have the goodness to give them the title of FOXIANA.

They comprise, in my opinion, the quintessence of Mr. Fox's sentiments as a moralist and a politician. I think it proper to add, that the principles which the passages I have selected contain, are such as in general completely coincide with my own, though I am not so foolishly vain as to suppose that this declaration can add in the least to their weight: happy shall I be if they awake, in any minds, the dormant faculty of thought—that faculty which is now in nearly as torpid a state in the nations of Europe as it was in what are called the ages of darkness. The power of reasoning indeed, the noblest gift of God to man, which was intended as the pillar of fire to guide him through the wilderness of life, seems at all times to have been neglected by the great bulk of the human race. What says Solomon? "With desolation is the whole earth laid desolate, because no one thinketh in his heart;" and, for my part, I am convinced that this world will never enjoy the happiness of which it is capable, until, by some means or other, men are excited to make use of their reason, and to think for themselves. To what, for instance, are the distresses of this country owing? To taxation.—Yes: but what produced taxation? The war against the republicans of France.—How came that war to take place? Because the people of England did not think sufficiently on the subject—because they did not make use of that reasoning power, which is implanted in every one of them, to teach them what is right and what is wrong, and to enable them to see effects in their causes. I affirm, therefore, that, till it is as common for people to form their own opi-

nions on every subject, as it is now to take those opinions on trust from others, this world will never be as happy as it might be; and that the golden age will arrive when every man and every woman shall cherish and cultivate their reasoning powers, and think for themselves. Till this golden age of universal thinking does arrive, no reform in the moral or political state of society can be radical or permanent. I am, &c.

M. J. M'NEAL.

London; March 10.

## AMBITION.

**W**HAT was the right honourable gentleman's ambition; was it not glory? A reputation grafted on the advantage which he trusted the country might one day reap from his exertions in her service;—a nobler, a more magnanimous, passion, he would say, never fired the human breast; and whoever was not animated by such a principle did not, in his opinion, deserve any share in the public confidence, was no proper object of popular approbation, and was not an eligible candidate for the attention and applause of Englishmen.

## ABUSES.

When abuses become so frequent or enormous as to be oppressive and intolerable, and to threaten the destruction of government itself, then it is that the last remedy must be applied—that the free spirit of the people must put into action their natural power to redress those grievances, for which they have no peaceable means of redress; and assert their indefeasible right to a just and equitable government. No man can deny that cases may occur in which the people can have no choice but slavery or resistance; no man can hesitate to say what their choice ought to be; and it is the best wisdom of every government not to create a necessity for resistance, by depriving the people of legal means of redress.

## ACTIONS.

My sentiment is, that the state has no right to enquire into the opinions of people, either political or religious; in my mind they have a right only to take cognizance of their actions.

## ARISTOCRACY.

Mr. Fox generally remarked, that so necessary was aristocracy to all governments, that, in his opinion, the destruction of all that had been destroyed could be proved to have arisen from the neglect of the true aristocracy, upon which it depended whether a constitution should be great, energetic, and powerful. He explained that he was so far a republican



republican, that he approved all governments where the *res publica* was the universal principle, and the people, as under our constitution, had considerable weight in the government. Mr. Fox concluded with declaring emphatically, that true aristocracy gave a country that sort of energy, that sort of spirit, and that sort of enterprise, which always made a country great and happy.—*Debate on the Quebec Bill, vol. 4, p. 232.*

## PUBLIC SPEAKING.

I am not so little acquainted with the nature of man as not to know, that, in public speaking, in order to engage the attention of the hearers, besides the efficacy of fair and candid reasoning, a man ought always to be in temper and unison with his audience; he ought to show that, however they may differ upon points, they are still pursuing in reality the same object, namely, the love of truth.

## SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

Gentlemen in private life regarded each other with so much respect and delicacy as never, but in cases which could admit of no palliative, to contradict each other's desires. It was this mutual deference and complaisance which constituted the beauty, as well as utility, of social intercourse; and the powers which entered into the constitution of this country were actuated and kept alive by the constant and happy application of this great principle.

## PARLIAMENT.

The leading principle of the House is, that all the members, whether knights of shires, citizens, or burgesses, are on a footing of perfect equality; they are not to consider themselves individually as the representatives of this or that particular body, but as the representatives of the people of Great Britain; and, in this point of view, the voice and opinion of a member, returned by the most rotten borough in the kingdom, are of equal authority with those of a member returned by the most populous city or county.

## BALANCE OF POWER.

Mr. Fox said, his idea of the balance of power was, that every state was not to be kept in its precise old situation, but to prevent any one from obtaining such an ascendancy as to be dangerous to the rest.—*Vol. 4, p. 198.*

## GRIEVANCES.

What hopes could be entertained that grievances would be removed when those who felt them dared not complain? In such a case, Mr. Fox said, it would give him but little anxiety that a spirit

of resistance was found impossible to be suppressed.—*Vol. 6, p. 26.*

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Mr. Fox said his own opinion was, that freedom did not depend upon the executive government, nor upon the administration of justice, nor upon any one particular or distinct part, nor even upon forms, so much as it did on the general freedom of speech, and of writing. . . . He had never heard of any danger arising to a free state from the freedom of the press, or freedom of speech; so far from it, he was perfectly clear that a free state could not exist without both. The honourable and learned gentleman had said, would they not preserve the remainder by giving up this liberty? He admitted that by passing the bill the people would have lost a great deal;—“a great deal! (said Mr. Fox,) aye, all that is worth preserving; for you will have lost the spirit, the fire, the freedom, the boldness, the energy, of the British character, and with them its best virtue. I say it is not the written law of the constitution of England, it is not the law that is to be found in books, that has constituted the true principle of freedom in any country at any time. No! it is the energy, the boldness, of a man's mind—which prompts him to speak, not in private, but in large and popular assemblies—that constitutes, that creates, in a state, the spirit of freedom: this is the principle which gives life to liberty, without it the human character is a stranger to freedom. If you suffer the liberty of speech to be wrested from you, you will then have lost the freedom, the energy, the boldness, of the British character.—*Debate on the Treason and Sedition Speeches, vol. 6, p. 45.*

## GUARANTEE.

On the first suggestion I did not see any thing objectionable in granting this guarantee; as I have since, however, altered my opinion, it may be proper for me to say a few words on the subject. Every sanction given by the public to the credit of individuals, though for a time it may be attended with some advantage, will ultimately be found to be injurious and destructive.—*Vol. 6, p. 293.*

## CHANGE OF OPINION.

If he was asked how he had come to change his opinion upon this subject since 1782, he would answer, that it was one of those topics on which a man might alter his opinions without deserting any general principles.—*Vol. 6, p. 302.*

## CONCILIATION.

## CONCILIATION.

I know of no way of governing mankind but by conciliating them; and, according to the forcible way which the Irish have of expressing their meaning, I know of no mode of governing the people but by letting them have their own way.—*Vol. 6, p. 317.*

## FEAR.

It has been truly said, that no passion is so truly calculated to harden the heart, and to make it sanguinary, as great fear; and, accordingly, we find that the most inhuman tyranny has always had its foundation in the hearts of those whose actions condemned them to incessant terror. In a moment of alarm, real or artificial, it is not to be wondered that nations, as well as individuals, should be lost to the dictates of reason and humanity.—*Vol. 6, p. 333.*

## FRANCE.

The conquest of France!!!—O! calumniated crusaders, how rational and moderate were your objects!—O! much injured Louis XIV. upon what slight grounds have you been accused of restless and immoderate ambition!—O! tame and feeble Cervantes, with what a timid pencil and faint colours have you painted the portrait of a disordered imagination.—*Fox's Letter to the Electors of Westminster, Jan. 26, 1793.*

## CATECHISING.

Mr. Fox said he had, as every other man must have, a natural antipathy and dislike to being catechised as to his political principles.

## SEPARATION BETWEEN MR. FOX AND MR. BURKE.

Mr. Burke said, "it certainly was indiscreet at his time of life to provoke enemies, or give his friends occasion to desert him; yet, if his firm and steady adherence to the British constitution placed him in such a dilemma, he would risk all; and, as public duty and public prudence taught him, with his last breath exclaim,—fly from the French constitution." Mr. Fox whispered "there was no loss of friendship." Mr. Burke replied, "Yes, there was, he knew the price of his conduct—he had done his duty at the price of his friend—their friendship was at an end." Afterwards, addressing himself to the two right honorable gentlemen who were the great rivals in that house, he expressed a hope that, "whether they hereafter moved in the political hemisphere as two flaming meteors, or walked together like brethren, hand in hand, they would preserve and cherish the British constitution; that they would guard against innovation, and save it from the danger of these new theories. In a rapturous apostrophe to the infinite and unspeakable power of the Deity, who, with his arm, hurled a comet like a projectile out of its course—who enabled it to endure the sun's heat, and the pitchy darkness of the chilly night, (he said) that to the Deity must be left the task of infinite perfection, which to us poor, weak, incapable mortals, there was no rule of conduct so safe as experience."—*Fox's Speeches, vol. 4, p. 220.*

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

*Consisting of Original Papers in that National Depository.*

*Letter of Lady Mary, (afterwards Queen,) to King Edward VI.*

**M**Y dewtye moste humblye remembered to your Majestye, it may please the same to be advertised, that I have ben often mynded to have wrytten to your highnes before this tyme, which to doe myn olde diseasdd rewmatyck head wolde by no meanes suffer me, nor presentlye scarce wyll; the wante of whiche helthe as y<sup>t</sup> hath hytherto made me not able to wryte unto your Majestye, so the occasion of my sayde sickness; hathe and dothe to my great gryefe cheslye stay me waytinge upon your highness, as bothe dewtye and nature dothe constrayne and move me; most humblye beseechinge your Majestye,

not only to pardone me for that I do not wayte upon the same at this present accordingly, but also to accept thys myn unfayned excuse. For God I take to recorde, there can be no greater comfort to me in this worlde then to see your Majestye, whiche I wyll not sayl to do, God willing, when I conveniently maye accordinge to my bounden dutye.

And sens I have been thus bolde to trouble your Majestye with theyse rude letters, I wolde (the same beyng not offended,) in moste humble wyse beseeche you to give me leve to be a sewter unto your hyghnes for my poore servants, that it may stande with your pleasure at this my moste humble sewte



to graunt theyre libertye to serve me as they have done; which I humbly crave even for very necessities sake, feelyinge such waste of theyr service in the matter of my poore howse, that the same hitherto dothe not a little trouble me. And although I have not before thys tyme (accordeinge to my bounden dewtye,) wrytten unto your Majestye for the lybertye of my sayde servants, I shall most humblye beseeche your hyghnes to impute the only cause and impediment thereof to the want and lacke of helthe. Your Majestye's favour and goodness shew'd me in this my humble sewte, shall not only myche quiet me and discharge me of the care of house matters, but also enforce me, as one moste bounden to praye for the prosperous preservation of your moste royall estate, long in virtue, and honnour to contynue. From my poore howse of Honesdowne, IIIIth of Aprill,

Your Majestye's most.

*To the King's moste excellent*

*Majestye.*

Hhe. 6986.

THE GRAND TURK TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY IN 1604.

I, by the grace of God, well-beloved in Heaven, and lord of the earth, great soldan of Babilon, king of Egipte, Europa, and Africa, great soldan of Armenia, lord of the precious ile of India, greatest helper of the gods, prince from Turkey to the greatest mountaynes of Arabia, great king of all kinges, from the east to the west, and from the northe to the southe, keeper of the Paradyce of the great god of Mahomet, destroyer and persecutor of the Christians, and of all that enjoye that name, occupier and withholder of the sepulchre of that hang-ed god of Jerusalem, and triumphant over the whole worlde—We shewe to thee, Rodolpho, all misfortune, and the overthrow of all thy kyngdomes and domynions, for that thou dost ascribe to thyselfe the titles of the kyngdomes of Hungary. We sweare by our crowne, that we will vysyte thee; and this knowe for certayne, that we, with the people of our kyngdomes and dominions, and allso many hundred thousands of our foote and horse, with our Turkes and Armenians; and with so great power and strength, that neither thou nor thy fathers have sene or hearde the lyke in Vienna or Assyria. Thy principal iles I will use; and by our tyranny oppress thee and thy inhabitants thereof; and thou shalt se that neyther that God thou believest on can eyther helpe or save thee. We will destroy the and all thy

assystants uppon earthe by the force of our invincible armyes, and overthrow and rent out the and thyne with the cruelllest and wildest torments and deathe that can be devysed. Thus we advyse thee, that thou and thy most miserable captaynes may beware and foresee, for that we have concluded and agreed to augment our power and empyre with the kingdomes of Germany, and the best of thy provinoes. Given at Constantinople (out of which we exiled thy forefathers, and cruelly slew them, their wyves, and children, and defiled their widows to the fulfilling of our lustes) of our nativity thirty-eight years, and of our reign the second. 1604.

*Letter from the Duke of Monmouth to the Duke of Albemarle.*

My Lord,

Whereas, we are credibly informed, that there are some horse and foot, in armies under your command, for James duke of Yorke, which are purposely rayased in opposition to us and our royall authority, we thought fitt to signifie to you our resentment thereof; and do promise ourselfe, that what you have transacted therein is through inadvertency and mistake, and that your grace will take other means when you have received information of our being proclaimed king, to succeed our royall father, lately deceased. Wee have, therefore, sent this messenger on purpose to intimate the same unto you, and as it is our royall will and pleasure; and wee doe hereby strictly charge and command you, upon notice and receipt hereof, to cease all hostility and force, and arms, against us, and all our loving subjects, and that your grace would immediately repaire to our camp, where you shall not faile of every kind reception by us; or, in default of the promises, wee shall be obliged to proclaim you, and all those in armes under your command, rebels and trayters, and shall proceed against them and you accordingly. Yet we assure ourself that your grace will pay readie obedience to our commands, wherefore wee bid you heartily farewell.

J. R.

*To our trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Christopher, Lord Duke of Albemarle.*

*The Duke of Albemarle's Answer, by the same Trumpeter.*

I received your letter, and doe not doubt but you would use me very kindly if you had me, and since you have given yourselfe the trouble of invitation, this is

is to lett you know, that I never was, nor never will be, a rebell to my lawful king, who is James the Second, brother to my late deare master, King Charles the Second; if you think I am in the wrong, and you in the right, whenever wee meet, I do not doubt but the justness of my cause shall sufficiently convince you that you had better have let this rebellion alone, and not to have put the nation to see much trouble.

ALBEMARLE.

*For James Scott, late Duke of Monmouth.*

*Letter from Lady Elizabeth, (afterwards Queen,) to her Cousin, Lady Knollys.*

Relive your sorow for your far journey, with joy of your short retorne, and thinke this pilgrimage rather a profe of your frendes, than a levinge of your contrye, the lengthe of time and distance of place seperates not the love of frendes, nor deprives not the showe of good will. A old sainge, whan bale is lowest, bete is nerest, when your shall be most you shall finde my frendship gretest. Let others promys, and I will do in wordes, not mo. in dedes as muche. My power but small, my love as great as the whose giftes may tel their frendships tale. Let will supply all other wante, and ofte sending take the lieu of often sights. Your messengers shall not returne empty, nor yet your desires unaccomplisht. Lethes floude hath here no course, good memory hath greatest streame. And to conclude, a word, that hardly I can say I am driven by nede to write. Farewell, it is wiche in the sence, one way I wische, the other way I greve.

Your loving Cousin and redy frende,  
COR. ROTTO.

*Lansdown, MSS. 94.*

*Letter of Lady Elizabeth, (afterwards Queen,) to King Edward VI.*

Like as a shipman in stormy wether plukes downe the sailes, tarrynge for better wynde, so did I, mostnoble Kinge, in my unfortunate , a Thursday pluke downe the hie sailes of my joy and comfort, and do trust one day that as troblesome waves have repulsed me backwards, so a gentil winde wil bringe me forwarde to my Haven. Two chiefe occasions moved me muche, and grieved me greatly; the one for that I douted your Majestye's helthe; the other because for al my long tarrynge I wente withoute that I came for. Of the firste I am relieved in a parte, bothe that I understande of your helthe, and

also that your Majestye's loginge is far from my Lord Marguesse's chamber. Of my other grief I am not eased, but the best is, that whatsoever other folks will suspect, I intend not to feare your graces good will, wiche, as I know that I never deserved to faint, so I trust will still stike by me. For if your grace's advise that I shoulde returne (whose wil is a commandment) had not bene, I wold not have made the halfe of my way the ende of my journey.

And thus, as one desirous to heare of your Majestie's helthe, thought unfortunat to see it, I shall pray God for ever to preserve you. From Hatfield, this present Saturday.

Your Majestye's most humblest  
to commaundement,

ELIZABETH.

*To the King's moste  
excellent Majestye.*

Hhe. 6906.

*Letter from John Knox to Mr. Fox,  
at Basil.*

The mighty comfort of the Holy Ghost for Salutation.

Dearly beloved Brother,

Albeit at the departure of this our brother, from whom I received your loving and friendly letter, myself could write nothing, by reason of the evil disposition of my body. Yet because I could not suffer him to depart without some remembrance of my duty to you, I used the help of my left hand, that is, of my wife, in scribbling these few lines unto you.

As touching my purpose and mind in publishing the First Blast of the Trumpet, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that shall be known, which now by many cannot be persuaded, to wit, that therein I neither have sought myself, neither yet the vain praise of men. My rude vehemency and considered affirmations, which may appear rather to proceed from coler, than of zeal and reason, I do not excuse, but to have used any other title more plausible, thereby to have allured the world by an act, as I never purposed so to do, I do not yet purpose. To me it is enough to say, that black is not white, and man's tyranny and foolishness is not God's perfect ordinance; which thing I do not so much to correct commonwealth, as to deliver my own conscience, and to instruct the consciences of some simple, who yet, I fear, be ignorant in that matter—but further of this I delay to better opportunity. Salute your wife and daughters heartily in my name. The  
grace



grace of God our Lord Jesus Christ rest with you now and ever. From Geneva, the 18th of May, 1558.

Your brother,

JOHN KNOX.

I, your sister, the writer hereof, saluteth you and your wife most heartily, thanking her of her loving tokens my mother and I received from Mrs. Kent.

*"To his loving brother, Master*

*Fox, be these delivered at Ba-*

*sil."* Harl. MSS. 416.

*Mr. Thomas Sutton to the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Salisbury.*

May it please your lordships,

I understand that his Majesty is possessed by Sir John Harrington (as I imagine), or by some other by his means, that I intend to make his highness's son, the Duke of York, my heir; whereupon (as it is reported) his highness purposeth to bestow the honour of a baron on me, whereof as I am unworthy, so I vow to God, and your lordships, I never harboured the least thought, or proud desire, of any such matter. My mind, in my younger times, hath been ever free from ambition, and, now that I am going to my grave, to gape for honour might be counted mere dotage in me, so unworthy a person. I confess unto your lordships, that this knight hath been often tampering with me to that pur-

pose to entertain honour, and to make the noble duke my heir, to whom I made that answer, as, if he had had due regard, he would never have engaged himself in this business, so egregiously to deceive his Majesty, and wrong me. My humble suit to your lordships is, that considering this occasion hath brought me in question, and in hazard of his highness's displeasure, having never given Sir John, nor any man living, either promise or semblance thereof, nor intended to do any such act; but, upon his motions, grew into utter dislike with him for such idle speeches. Your lordships will vouchsafe me this favour, to inform his highness aright how things have proceeded, directly, without my privy withall, that my trust is in his gracious disposition, as not to conceit the worse of me for other men's follies; but that I may have free liberty, with his princely leave (wherein I rest most assured), to dispose of mine own as others his Majesty's loyal subjects. And so most humbly commend my duty and service to your good lordships; the increase of both whose honours and happiness I will ever pray; and rest,

Your lordships' poor

and humble servant,

THOMAS SUTTON.

*Bibl. Birch. 4160.*

## COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MARION, THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL.

(From his Life.)

ABOUT this time we received a flag from the enemy in George-town, S. C. the object of which was to make some arrangements about the exchange of prisoners. The flag, after the usual ceremony of blindfolding, was conducted into Marion's encampment. When led into Marion's presence, and the bandage taken from his eyes, he beheld in our hero a swarthy, smoke-dried, little man, with scarcely enough of threadbare homespun to cover his nakedness! and, instead of tall ranks of gaily-dressed soldiers, a handful of sun-burnt, yellow-legged, militia-men, some roasting potatoes, and some asleep, with their black firelocks and powder-horns lying by them on the logs. Having recovered a little from his surprise, he presented his letter to General Marion, who perused it, and soon settled every thing to his satisfaction.

The officer took up his hat to retire.—

"Oh no!" said Marion, "it is now about

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our time of dining; and I hope, sir, you will give us the pleasure of your company to dinner."

At the mention of the word *dinner*, the British officer looked around him, but to his great mortification, could see no sign of a pot, pan, Dutch oven, or any other cooking utensil, that could raise the spirits of a hungry man.

"Well, Tom," said the general to one of his men, "come, give us our dinner."—The dinner to which he alluded was no other than a heap of sweet potatoes, that were very snugly roasting under the embers, and which Tom, with his pine-stick poker, soon liberated from their ashy confinement; pinching them every now and then with his fingers, especially the big ones, to see whether they were well done or not. Then having cleansed them of the ashes, partly by blowing them with his breath, and partly by brushing them with the sleeve of his old cotton shirt, he piled some of the best on a large piece of bark, and placed them between the British officer and

H h

Marion,

Marion, on the trunk of the fallen pine on which they sat.

"I fear, sir," said the general, "our dinner will not prove so palatable to you as I could wish—but it is the best we have."—The officer, who was a well-bred man, took up one of the potatoes, and affected to feed, as if he had found a great dainty; but it was very plain that he ate more from good manners than good appetite.

Presently he broke out into a hearty laugh: Marion looked surprised—"I beg pardon, general," said he, "but one cannot, you know, always command one's conceits. I was thinking how droll some of my brother officers would look if our government were to give them such a bill of fare as this."

"I suppose," replied Marion, "it is not equal to their style of dining?"—"No, indeed," quoth the officer, "and this, I imagine, is one of your accidental Lent dinners—a sort of *ban yan*; in general, no doubt, you live a great deal better?"—"Rather worse," answered the general, "for often we do not get enough of this."—"Heavens!" rejoined the officer, "but, probably, what you lose in meal you make up in malt—though stinted in provisions you draw noble pay."—"Not a cent, sir," said Marion, "not a cent."—"Heavens and earth! then you must be in a bad box; I don't see, general, how you can stand it."—"Why, sir," replied Marion, with a smile of self-approbation, "these things depend on feeling." The Englishman said "he did not believe it would be an easy matter to reconcile his feelings to a soldier's life on Gen. Marion's terms—all fighting, no pay, and no provisions but potatoes."

"Why, sir," answered the general, "the heart is all; and when that is much interested, a man can do any thing. Many a youth would think it hard to indent himself a slave for fourteen years; but let him be over head-and-ears in love, and with such a beauteous sweetheart as Rachel, and he will think no more of fourteen years servitude than young Jacob did. Well, now this is exactly my case—I am in love, and my sweetheart is Liberty: be that heavenly nymph my champion, and these woods shall have charms beyond London and Paris in slavery. To have no proud monarch driving over me with his gilt coaches—nor his host of excisemen and tax-gatherers insulting and robbing; but to be my own master, my own prince, and sovereign—gloriously pre-

serving my national dignity, and pursuing my true happiness—planting my vineyards, and eating their luscious fruit—sowing my fields, and reaping the golden grain—and seeing millions of brothers all around me equally free and happy as myself. This, sir, is what I long for."

The officer replied, that both as a man and a Briton he must certainly subscribe to this as a happy state of things.

"Happy," quoth Marion, "yes, happy indeed; and I would rather fight for such blessings for my country, and feed on roots, than keep aloof, though wallowing in all the luxuries of Solomon; for now, sir, I walk the soil that gave me birth, and exult in the thought that I am not unworthy of it. I look upon these venerable trees around me, and feel that I do not dishonour them—I think of my own sacred rights, and rejoice that I have not basely deserted them. And, when I look forward to the long, long ages of posterity, I glory in the thought that I am fighting their battles. The children of distant generations may never hear my name, but still it gladdens my heart to think that I am now contending for their freedom, with all its countless blessings."

I looked at Marion as he uttered these sentiments, and fancied I felt as when I heard the last words of the brave De Kalb: the Englishman hung his honest head, and looked, I thought, as if he had seen the upbraiding ghosts of his illustrious countrymen, Sidney and Hampden.

On his return to George-town he was asked by Colonel Watson why he looked so serious? "I have cause, sir," said he, "to look so serious."—"What! has General Marion refused to treat?" "No, sir."—"Well then, has old Washington defeated Sir Henry Clinton, and broke up our army?" "No, sir, not that neither; but worse."—"Ah! what can be worse?" "Why, sir, I have seen an American general and his officers, without pay, and almost without clothes, living on roots, and drinking water—and all for Liberty! What chance have we against such men."

#### AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

In the chronicles of ancient times Asia is the quarter of the world distinguished as the prominent theatre of remarkable events. It was there the first man was created—it was there Noah's ark rested after the flood, and repopled the world—it was there the most



most celebrated monarchies were formed—there the patriarchs lived—there the law was given to Moses—there Jesus Christ appeared—and, finally, Asia was the scene of Mahomet's imposture, and still remains bound in those fetters which that arch hypocrite was ambitious to impose on an ignorant and benighted world.

Europe also has enjoyed her days of pre-eminence in the calendar of time; yet not as peculiarly favoured by Heaven. Her political revolutions in the last half century have confounded the world.—She seems at this moment to be reposing from her convulsions, and no man can tell her future destiny. Perhaps to the bright days of her glory Heaven ordains shall now succeed such a night of despotism and political insignificance as has reigned over Asia for a thousand years!

Poor Africa! has she enjoyed her day? What has she been—what can she ever be? Plunged in barbarism, ignorance, and the most frightful superstition, she has drank deep of the cup of sorrow, and groaned many long years in slavery. Has the philanthropist much to hope from the future?

But to America the heart turns with joy—there Liberty rested when she had been driven from every other quarter of the globe—there she erected her altar, and proclaimed to the oppressed of all nations, a safe asylum, peace, plenty, tolerance, political freedom, and fixed the forbidden Rubicon to the march of tyranny! May her empire co-extend with time, and her blessings be diffused throughout the world.—*Petersburgh Intelligencer.*

#### THEODORE AND HIS SON.

It was the fortune of the writer of this present article to have been well acquainted with the consort of this unhappy and destitute foreign prince. She survived her husband thirty-eight years, and died at Edinburgh, in Scotland, in the month of July, 1794. We have heard her relate the struggles which Theodore experienced after his arrival in London. The maiden name of this lady was Isabella Edmonston; she was the eldest of five daughters of a Colonel Edmonston, who possessed an estate of 600l. per annum upon the river Clyde, in the vicinity of the town of Lanerk. Upon the death of the proprietor, the estate, contrary to the usual custom of Scotch landholders, was equally divided between the five ladies. Miss Edmon-

ston, the eldest, removed to London about the year 1750: soon after her arrival a marriage took place between her and Theodore, who, at that time, was in the most embarrassed circumstances; but his real calamities were only now to commence. It is well known that the object of Theodore's visit to England was to solicit the British government for assistance, in order to establish himself on the throne of Corsica. He had been declared King of Corsica solely at the instance of England, and he naturally thought he had some claim upon the English government, when his subjects declared against him. But Theodore, though a native of Westphalia, and a German baron, was a stranger to the generosity of the reigning family. His foreign creditors pursued him to London; the annual patrimony of his wife, which was one-fifth of the Cora estate, was sold, in order to satisfy his most pressing demands. When this was expended, Theodore was thrown into the King's Bench prison. His distressed partner wandered for months together through the squares and streets of London, to procure bread for herself and husband: her sisters and relations in Scotland, offended at the match, denied her all relief. The palace of St. James's, and the doors of the nobility of England, were closed against a female suppliant, who was begging relief for her husband, then destitute of the necessities of nature, and starving in the midst of the capital of a monarch, of whom, only a few years before, he had been honored with the appellation of "*the faithful friend and ally.*" What the royal family of Great Britain refused the laws of England at length gave—and Theodore, in 1756, was extricated by an act of insolvency: he died in the December afterwards, in a small apartment, which he and his wife occupied in an obscure lane, in the house of a tailor. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Anne's, Westminster; and Horace Walpole, who was never known to bestow charity, except upon the dead, erected a marble monument to his memory. His wife returned to Edinburgh, and a reconciliation having taken place between her and her sisters, an annuity was granted to her; upon which she lived the life of a recluse for thirty-eight years, only known and seen by a few acquaintances.

Theodore left an only son by a former marriage, whose destiny was still more unhappy than that of his own—his name

was Frederick: at a very early age he engaged in the military profession. When Theodore was expelled from Corsica, his son Frederick entered the service of the Elector of Wirtemberg, who gave him the rank of colonel, and honored him with the insignia of the order of merit. After the death of his father he came to England, upon some political negociation for the elector; but, proving unsuccessful, he was abandoned by his patron. Being overwhelmed with debt and poverty, he commenced writer, and added one more to the list of needy authors. In this capacity he published a work entitled, "A Description of Corsica, with an Account of its short union to the British Crown." His death, which happened in 1796, was truly tragical:—he had repeatedly applied to the English minister for some employment, but his petition was uniformly rejected; he at last came to the resolution of addressing, personally, \* \* \* \*, as he passed in his carriage along St. James's Park. Mounting on a conspicuous bench, he uncovered a head venerable from age and misfortune, and, as the \* \* \* carriage drove past, Frederick waved his hat, and uttered with a loud voice the following words:—"The son of a king solicits your \* \* \* \* for bread." The extraordinary spectacle affected every one present; a contribution was immediately raised among the spectators, and handed to Colonel Frederick, whose spirit refused to accept of it. He immediately walked to the portal of Westminster Abbey, where, draw-

ing a pistol from his pocket, he shot himself through the head, and thus terminated his calamities.—*Petersburgh Intelligencer.*

#### THE SAILOR'S WISH.

Many years since, being in a public garden near Philadelphia, some of the company happened to express their wishes to possess this, or have that; when a sailor, who overheard the conversation, stepped up with, "Gentlemen, permit me to tell you what I wish for." Being desired to proceed, he said, "I wish that I had three ship-loads of needles—as much thread and cloth as the needles would make up into bags—and these bags full of gold."

Now, supposing that the ships might carry 1200 tons of needles, one hundred of which would weigh an ounce—that each needle, on an average, would make up 20 two-bushel bags—that the bushel contains 2150.42 solid inches,—and that a cubic inch of gold weighs 10 oz. 102 grains; the products, omitting fractions, &c. would be—

3,825,800,000 needles,  
154,112,000,000 bushels of gold—or about  
217,297,920,000,000 lbs. or 9,700,800,000 tons.

Enough to freight twenty-four millions two hundred and fifty-two thousand ships, carrying 400 tons; and, allowing those ships to range side to side, only 30 feet admitted to each, they would reach about 70,429 miles, and form three complete bridges round the world.

*Portico.*

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

#### AZINCOUR.

(Continued from vol. 40, p. 527.)

THE floating pomp our royal Henry leads,  
And pitchy ships pursue in long array;  
On either side the bluer land recedes,  
Sails after sails their whitening wings display,  
O'er the green wave a shriller north wind speeds,  
And swifter sends the hovering foam away:  
Ere set of sun they make the Isle of Wight,  
And land and day at once forsake the weary sight.  
On Catharine Point St. George majestic stood,  
Tall as he moves in regions of the blest  
Among archangels—meditating good.  
Th' ethereal flame that glittered on his crest,  
To human eyes the light-house of the flood,  
Sprinkled with ruddy stars the ocean's breast:  
His voice of song, too vast for mortal ear,  
Thro' their crystalline caves the vibrant billows bear.

"Ye British sisters, who, at Conan's call,  
Forsook your homes to wed the Armoric youth;  
Whom heathen pirates bound in cruel thrall,  
But vainly wooed from chastity and truth;  
Ye sainted virgin martyrs, doom'd to fall  
In beauty's prime, by swords that knew no ruth;  
Whose corse, bleeding on the Belgic shore,  
The angel of the tides to holier burial bore:  
"Come from the marble caves, ye now bedwell  
Round the lov'd isle where first ye drank the air;  
Whether ye kindly pile the foodful shell,  
Where toiling fisherman shall soon repair;  
Or ring below the sinking sailor's knell,  
And chaunt a requiem round his oozy bier;  
Or mingle amber with the waves of storm;  
Or on the moonlight deep your hymning circles form;  
"Aid your avengers way." The choir convenes

At



At his known voice, from every jetty cell.  
Thro' the clear surge a bubbling lustre greens,  
Pale as of stars when midnight fogs dispel.  
The sister myriad, and their thousand queens,  
Their morses turn, and urge their cars of  
shell,

The billows with their pearled wrists divide,  
Shoot thro' the deep, or skim along the buoy-  
ant tide.

Round the black ships in pattering groupes  
they flow,

Beside, beneath, in plunging dances wheel,  
Hawl with their golden hair the lingering prow,  
On ivory shoulders heave the labouring keel,  
With oary thighs in measured effort row,  
Or spurn the dimpled wave with sprawling  
heel;

Some to the moon their snowy bosoms bare,  
And float in mimic sleep where lurks the  
sandy snare.

At dawn the fleet attains the mouth of Seine,  
When, lo! returning twilight dims the air,  
Thunders in cataracts tumble o'er the main,  
And zigzag lightnings on the waters glare.  
Couch'd on the shore his head and shoulders  
twain,

Upheaves a giant shape, whose haggard hair  
Half-blasted lilies bound, and frowning said:  
"Forbear my realm." The nymphs St. Denis  
knew, and fled.

Scouts with light nags, the country to descry,  
In the long boats are ferried first to land;  
Their beckon intimates no ambush nigh.  
Anon the armed men are row'd astrand.  
The king is foremost—soon he climbs on high  
The shelt'ring hill, and eager takes his  
stand,

Where he can view Harfleur the flinty-wall'd,  
And to his comrades thus in sprightly accents  
call'd.

"A mine of gold within yon walls is near—  
Each with his sword must dig himself a part;  
He that has friends provide the means of cheer,  
He that has debts display an honest heart.  
Spare the religious with a holy fear;  
To women, to the aged, cause no smart.  
'Tis for our own, our country's right, we strive;  
Down with the haughty foe, the suppliant leave  
alive.

"Into three parts the army shall divide,  
On each main road distinct approaches make;  
Succour, if nigh, will seek the eastern side,  
There be my post—the west let Suffolk take,  
And Clarence on the northern causeway guide.  
Food must not pass us. Let the sailors stake  
The shallows of the stream, and guard the deep,  
And every boat with men or victuals, seize  
and keep.

"Berkeley and Burnell, you together stroll'd  
Through this fair land in gay and wanton  
state,  
Be now my spokesmen—the white flag un-  
roll'd,

The trumpet sounding parley at the gate,  
The herald clad in violet as of old,  
Go—bid them take my mercy ere too late;  
Else shall Harfleur become a heap of stones,  
Her halls a charnel-house to hold their owners  
bones.

END OF THE SIXTH SITTING.

## TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

BY DR. WOLCOT.

(Now an Octogenurian.)

FAIR exile, the pride of my song,—  
Dispers'd and disdain'd are thy foes;  
Of Calumny mute is the tongue,  
The fiend that disturb'd thy repose.

From thee not a friendship is fled,  
Deceiv'd by the craft of a lie;  
And believe not sweet Pity is dead,  
Who beholds thy hard fate with a sigh.

While the virtues thy bosom adorn,  
Be deaf to the voice of Despair;  
Tho' clouds spread a gloom on thy morn,  
Thine evening of life may be fair.

Then keep not apart from our isle,  
And wandering in solitude mourn;  
At thy presence Britannia will smile,  
And her Muses will hail thy return.

Feb. 19, 1817.

## TO THE PRIMROSE.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

BY murm'ring Nith, my native stream,  
I've hail'd thee with the morning's beam—  
Woo'd thee among the falls of Clyde,  
On Leven's banks, on Kelvin side;  
And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,  
I welcome thy return again!  
At Hanwell! where romantic views,  
And sylvan scenes, invite the Muse;  
And where, lest erring man should stray,  
Truth's blameless teacher leads the way.

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,  
Emblem of Virtue in the shade,  
Rearing thy head to brave the storm,  
That would thine innocence deform.  
Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring,  
Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,  
To me, while doom'd to linger here,  
The lowly Primrose shall be dear.

Sprung like a Primrose in the wild,  
Short, like the Primrose, Marion simil'd—  
The Spring, that gave her blossoms birth,  
Tore them for ever from the earth!  
Nor left, ah! me, one bud behind  
To tranquillize a parent's mind,  
Save that sweet bud that strews the way,  
Blest Hope, to an eternal May.

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,  
Emblem of Virtue in the shade!  
Pure as the blossoms on yon thorn—  
Spotless as her for whom we mourn!  
Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring,  
Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,  
To me, while doom'd to linger here,  
The lowly Primrose shall be dear.

## SOLILOQUY

OF AN ELDERLY MAIDEN, ON THE ANNI-  
VERSARY OF HER BIRTH-DAY.

I HEAR the echoing air resound  
The pleasure's of a natal day,  
Joy flits with charms upon the sound,  
And Love bedecks the flowery way.  
While I alone  
In silence moan,

As thro' the evening shade I stray,  
 With none a sympathy to share,  
 No friend to dry the falling tear,  
 I sink in life's decay.

For, while fell sorrow fills my soul,  
 And drowns with care each rising glow,  
 Time's still and awful constant roll  
 Steals all that I hold dear below;  
 Thus as I turn  
 I sadly mourn,  
 And murmur as I view the past,  
 Alas! the joys I wish'd my own  
 For ever from my heart are flown,  
 I'm robb'd of hope at last.

O happy they who early find,  
 Blending with Virtue, youthful love,  
 A husband generous and kind,  
 And thus the charms of marriage prove;  
 Who's open heart  
 To each impart,  
 Whatever love or truth can give,  
 Who with new joy greet ev'ry day,  
 And wish each hour a longer stay,  
 Proving 'tis bliss to live.

Who, when Life's flowery Spring is o'er,  
 And Winter's dreary gloom draws near,  
 Still find in children's love a store,  
 Of bliss most true, of joy most dear;  
 Who's gentle smiles  
 Each care beguiles,  
 And soothes, to calm the rising breast,  
 Who's duteous loves possess the power  
 From fearful minds to chase each lower,  
 And smooth the way to rest.

I've heard, 'tis said that what I feel  
 "Is only just by Heaven decreed,"  
 For sure that heart was made of steel  
 Which e'er could make another's bleed,

And treat with scorn,  
 And leave forlorn,  
 All those who did their love impart—  
 For many oft in truth have wrore,  
 When Beauty deck'd my cheek with love,  
 To gain with vows my heart.

Indeed I should deserve disdain,  
 If e'er I'd scorn'd the gen'rous sigh;  
 No—well I knew Love's burning pain;  
 And answer'd with a pitying eye,  
 For still a name,  
 With purest flame,  
 I felt in every pulse's thrill;  
 While Reason painting virtue strove  
 To aid the force of powerful Love,  
 My every thought to fill.

And Hope, sweet substitute of bliss,  
 When a long absence pain'd my breast,  
 Whisper'd, "his soft returning kiss,  
 Soon—very soon—shall make thee blest."  
 But Fate's decree,  
 Which none foresee,  
 Had scowling aim'd a deadly blow;  
 Tremendous Death, with venom'd dart,  
 Struck deep into his manly heart,  
 And laid my lover low.

Thus, as upon some dreary waste,  
 A lonely tree its branch doth spread,  
 Tempting alone the lightning's blast,  
 When thunders roll around its head;  
 So stand I here,  
 But void of fear,  
 I rather court Fate's lightning too—  
 For now each friend, each joy, is flown,  
 I fain would follow where they're gone,  
 And yield the earth its due.

London.

M. B.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### THE BATAVIAN SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

**I**N a late Magazine we gave some extracts from the Discourse of Governor RAFFLES, the President of this valuable Society.

Governor Raffles, in the introductory discourse to the seventh volume, observes, that the first point which it appears essential to notice, with regard to the future proceedings of the Society, is the necessity of encouraging and attaining a more general knowledge of the Javanese language. Hitherto the communication with inhabitants of the country, has been chiefly through illiterate interpreters, or, when direct, through the medium of a barbarous dialect of Malays, confounded and confused by the introduction of Portuguese and Dutch.

Vocabularies have already been collected of the different dialects of the Javanese, and also of the principal languages in the Eastern seas; and from

the unremitting and indefatigable exertions of Colonel Mackenzie, whose researches into the history and antiquities of Western India, so eminently qualify him for similar pursuits in this quarter, we are justified in the expectation, that many of the doubtful points regarding the early connexion of Java and the Eastern islands with the continent of India, will be cleared up.

Of the chain of islands lying east of Java, and with it denominated generally the Sunda Islands, I shall only notice particularly that of Bali. This island lies so close to Java, that it is surprising so little is known of it. All accounts agree, that vestiges of the Hindu or B'hudist religion, perhaps of both, are still to be found. Some accounts go so far as to state, that in the interior of the country, the inhabitants are divided into four tribes, termed Bramana, Sudra, Wazier, and Sutra; and it is certain, that on the final establishment of the Mahomedan



Mahomedan religion in Java, the Hindus or B'hudists who remained unconverted, took refuge in that island.

Our attention is forcibly attracted by the great island of Borneo, hitherto a blank on the chart of the world. From the best information we have yet been able to obtain of this immense island, greater in extent than any civilized nation of Europe, and abundantly rich in the most valuable natural productions, it would appear, that the whole country was, at no very remote period, divided under the three empires of Borneo, Sucasdana, and Banjer Masin, of which the reigning princes of the two latter, trace their descent from Mah'japahit, in Java. Borneo, or B'ni, now termed by us Borneo Proper, having been the first port visited by Europeans, may have given rise to the name of Borneo being erroneously applied to the whole island, which, by the native inhabitants, and universally by the Eastern states, is termed Pulu K'lemantan.

#### *Of the Oopas Tree.*

The singular imposition on the scientific world, respecting the *Oopas tree*, published in Holland in 1783, renders the account of Dr. Horsfield particularly interesting.

The history and origin of this celebrated forgery still remain a mystery. Foersch, who put his name to the publication, was a surgeon in the Dutch East-India Company's service. Having hastily picked up some vague information concerning the oopas, he carried it to Europe, where his notes were arranged, doubtless by a different hand, in such a form, as by their plausibility and appearance of truth, to be generally credited. It is in no small degree surprising that so palpable a falsehood should have been asserted with so much boldness, and have remained so long without refutation—or that a subject of a nature so curious, and so easily investigated, relating to its principal colony, should not have been enquired into, and corrected by the naturalists of the mother country.

To a person in any degree acquainted with the geography of the island, with the manners of the Princes of Java, and their relation to the Dutch government at that period, or with its internal history during the last fifty years, the first glance at the account of Foersch must have evinced its falsity and misrepresentation.

But, though the account just mentioned, in so far as relates to the situation

of the poison tree, to its effects on the surrounding country, and to the application said to have been made of the oopas on criminals in different parts of the island, as well as the description of the poisonous substance itself, and its mode of collection, has been demonstrated to be an extravagant forgery,—the existence of a tree on Java, from whose sap a poison is prepared, equal in fatality, when thrown into the circulation, to the strongest animal poisons hitherto known, is a fact, which is fully established by the author of the present paper.

The tree which produces this poison is called *antshar*, and grows in the eastern extremity of the island.

The work of Rumphius contains a long account of the oopas, under the denomination of *arbor toxicaria*: the tree does not grow on Amboina, and his description was made from the information he obtained from Macassar.

His figure was drawn from a branch of that which was called the male tree, sent to him from the same place, and established the identity of the poison tree of Macassar and the other eastern islands with the *antshar* of Java.

The account of this author is too extensive to be abridged in this place; it concentrates all that has till lately been published on this subject. It is highly interesting, as it gives an account of the effects of the poisoned darts, formerly employed in the wars of the eastern islands, on the human system, and of the remedies by which their effect was counteracted and cured.

The simple sap of the *arbor toxicaria*, (according to Rumphius,) is harmless, and requires the addition of ginger and several substances analogous to it, to render it active and mortal. In so far it agrees with the *antshar*, which, in its simple state, is supposed to be inert; and before being used as a poison, is subjected to a preparation, which will be described after the history of the tree. The same effervescence and boiling which occurs on the mixture of the substances added to the milky juice by the Javanese in Blambangan, has been observed in the preparation of the poison of Macassar, and in proportion to the violence of these effects the poison is supposed to be active.

Besides the true poison tree, the oopas of the eastern islands, and the *antshar* of the Javanese, Java produces a shrub, which, as far as observations have hitherto been made, is peculiar to the

same, and, by a different mode of preparation, furnishes a poison far exceeding the oopas in violence. Its name is *tshettik*.

The antshar is one of the largest trees in the forest of Java. The stem is cylindrical, perpendicular, and rises completely naked to the height of sixty, seventy, or eighty feet. It is covered with a whitish bark, slightly bursting in longitudinal furrows: near the ground this bark is, in old trees, more than half an inch thick, and, upon being wounded, yields plentifully the milky juice from which the celebrated poison is prepared. A puncture or incision being made in the tree, the juice or sap appears oozing out, of a yellowish colour; from old trees, paler; and nearly white from young ones: when exposed to the air, its surface becomes brown. The consistence very much resembles milk, only it is thicker, and viscid. This sap is contained in the true bark (or cortex,) which, when punctured, yields a considerable quantity; so that, in a short time, a cup full may be collected from a large tree.

Previous to the season of flowering, about the beginning of June, the tree sheds its leaves, which re-appear when the male flowers have completed the office of fecundation. It delights in a fertile and not very elevated soil, and is only found in the largest forests. Dr. H. first met with it (the antshar) in the province of Poegar, on his way to Banjoowangee. In clearing the new grounds in the environs of Banjoowangee for cultivation, it is with much difficulty the inhabitants can be made to approach the tree, as they dread the cutaneous eruption which it is known to produce when newly cut down. But, except when the tree is largely wounded, or when it is felled, by which a large portion of the juice is disengaged, the effluvia of which, mixing with the atmosphere, affect the persons exposed to it, with the symptoms just mentioned, the tree may be approached and ascended like the other common trees in the forests.

The antshar, Dr. H. observes, like the trees in its neighbourhood, is on all sides surrounded by shrubs and plants: in no instance have I observed the ground naked or barren in its immediate circumference.

The largest tree I met with in Blambangan was so closely environed by the common trees and shrubs of the forest in which it grew, that it was with difficulty I could approach it. And at the time I

visited the tree, and collected the juice, I was forcibly struck with the egregious misrepresentation of Foersch. Several young trees spontaneously sprung from seeds that had fallen from the parent, reminding me of a line in Darwin's Botanic Garden,

"Chained at his root two scion demons dwell."

While in re-calling his beautiful description of the oopas, my vicinity to the tree gave me reason to rejoice that it is founded on fiction.

The tshittik is a large winding shrub. In large individuals has a diameter of two or three inches, covered with a reddish brown bark, containing a juice of the same colour, of a peculiar pungent, and somewhat nauseous odour. From this bark the poison is prepared. It is very rarely met with, even in the wildernesses of Blambangan.

The process of preparing the antshar was performed for me by an old Javanese, who was celebrated for his superior skill in preparing the poison. About eight ounces of the juice of the antshar, which had been collected the preceding evening, in the usual manner, and preserved in the joint of a bamboo, was carefully strained into a bowl. The sap of the following substances, which had been finely grated and bruised, was carefully expressed and poured into it, viz.—Arum, Nampoo, (Javanese,) Kaemferia, Galanga, Koutshur, Amomum, Bengley, (a variety of zerumbed), common onion and garlic, of each about half a dram; the same quantity of finely powdered black pepper was then added, and the mixture stirred.

The preparer now took an entire fruit of the capsicum fruticosum or Guinea pepper, and, having opened it, he carefully separated a single seed, and placed it on the fluid in the middle of the bowl.

The seed immediately began to reel round rapidly, now forming a regular circle, then darting towards the margin of the cup, with a perceptible commotion on the surface of the liquor, which continued about one minute. Being completely at rest, the same quantity of pepper was again added, and another seed of the capsicum laid on as before; a similar commotion took place in the fluid, but in a less degree, and the seed was carried round with diminished rapidity. The addition of the same quantity of pepper was repeated a third time, when a seed of the capsicum, being carefully placed in the centre of the fluid, remained quiet, forming a regular circle about itself,



self, in the fluid, resembling the halo of the moon. This is considered as a sign that the preparation of the poison is complete.

The tshettik is prepared by separating the bark of the root, and boiling it, and after separating the bark from the water, exposing the extract to the fire till it is about the consistence of sirup. After this, the preparation is the same as of the antshar.

An account of 26 experiments is detailed by Dr. Horsfield, on which he remarks, that he has selected from a large number of experiments, those only which are particularly demonstrative of the effects of the antshar and of the tshettik, when introduced into the circulation. The poison was always applied by a pointed dart or arrow, made of bamboo.

The operation of the two different poisons on the animal system is essentially different.

The first 17 experiments were made with the antshar; the rapidity of its effect depends, in a great degree, on the size of the vessels wounded, and on the quantity of poison carried into the circulation.

In the first experiment, it induced death in 26 minutes,—in the second, in 13 minutes. The poison from different parts of the island has been found nearly equal in activity.

The common train of symptoms is, a trembling and shivering of the extremities, restlessness, discharges from the bowels, drooping and faintness, slight spasms and convulsions, hasty breathing, an increased flow of saliva, spasmodic contractions of the pectoral and abdominal muscles, retching, vomiting, excremental vomiting, frothy vomiting, great agony, laborious breathing, violent and repeated convulsions, death.

The effects are nearly the same on quadrupeds, in whatever part of the body the wound is made. It sometimes acts with so much force, that not all the symptoms enumerated are observed.

The oopas appears to affect different quadrupeds with nearly equal force, proportionate, in some degree, to their size and disposition. To dogs it proved mortal, in most experiments, within an hour. A mouse died in ten minutes; a monkey in seven minutes; a cat in fifteen minutes.

A buffalo, one of the largest quadrupeds of the island, died in two hours and ten minutes, though the quantity of poison introduced in this experiment was

proportioned to that which was thrown into the system in the experiments on smaller animals.

If the simple or unprepared sap is mixed with the extract of tobacco or stramonium, (instead of the spices mentioned in the account of the preparation,) it is rendered equally, perhaps more, active.

Even the pure juice, unmixed and unprepared, appears to act with a force equal to that which has undergone the preparative process, according to the manner of the Javanese at Blambangan.

Birds are very differently affected by this poison. Fowls have a peculiar capacity to resist its effects. A fowl died 24 hours after the wound; others have recovered after being partially affected.

In regard the experiments made with the poison prepared from tshettik, its operation is far more violent and rapid than that of the antshar, and it affects the animal system in a different manner; while the antshar operates chiefly on the stomach, and alimentary canal, the respiration and circulation, the tshettik is determined to the brain and nervous system.\*

A relative comparison of the appearances on dissection, demonstrates, in a striking manner, the peculiar operation of each.

After the previous symptoms of faintness, drowsiness, and slight convulsions, it acts by a sudden impulse, which, like a violent apoplexy, prostrates at once the whole nervous system.

In the two experiments, this sudden effect took place on the sixth minute after the wound; and in another, on the seventh minute, the animals suddenly started, fell down head foremost, and continued in convulsions till death ensued.

This poison affects fowls in a much more violent manner than that of the antshar, death having frequently occurred within the space of a minute after the puncture with a poisoned dart.

\* Mr. Brodie, in a paper on vegetable poisons, (Phil. Trans. 1811,) has given an account of some experiments made by him, with the *upas antiar*, from Java, furnished by Mr. Marsden, from which it appears, that, when inserted in a wound, it produces death, (as infusion of tobacco does, when injected into the intestines,) by rendering the heart insensible to the stimulus of the blood, and stopping the circulation.

The simple unmixed decoction of the bark of the root of the tshettik, is nearly as active as the poison prepared according to the process above related.

The resinous portion of the bark is by no means so active as the particles soluble in water.

Taken into the stomach of quadrupeds, the tshettik likewise acts as a most violent poison, but it requires about twice the period to produce the same effect which a wound produces; but the stomachs of fowls resist its operation.

The poison of the antshar does by no means act so violently on quadrupeds as that of the tshettik. Dr. H. observes he gave it to a dog; it produced at first nearly the same symptoms as a puncture; oppression of the head, twitchings, faintness, laborious respiration, violent contraction of the pectoral and abdominal muscles, an increased flow of saliva, vomiting, great restlessness and agony, &c. which continued nearly two hours; but, after the complete evacuation of the stomach by vomiting, the animal gradually recovered.

Rumphius asserts, that a small quantity may be taken internally as a medicine.

In animals killed by the antshar, the large vessels in the thorax, aorta and venæ cavæ, were, in every instance, found in an excessive degree of distension: the viscera in the vicinity of the source of circulation, especially the lungs, were uniformly filled in a preternatural degree with blood, which in this viscus, and in the aorta, still retained a florid colour, and was completely oxygenated. On puncturing these vessels, it bounded out with the elasticity and spring of life. The vessels of the liver, of the stomach, and intestines, and of the viscera of the abdomen in general, were also more than naturally distended, but not in the same degree as those of the breast. In the cavity of the abdomen, a small quantity of serum was sometimes effused.

The stomach was always distended with air, and in those instances in which the action of the poison was gradual, and in which vomiting supervened in the course of the symptoms, its internal coat was covered with froth.

The brain indicated less of the action of the poison, than the viscera of the thorax and abdomen. In some instances it was perfectly natural—in others, marks

of a small degree of inflammation were discovered.

An undulatory motion of the skin, and of the divided muscles, was very evident in some of the dissected animals.

The appearances observed in the animals destroyed by the tshettik were very different. In a number of dissections, the viscera of the thorax and abdomen were found nearly in a natural state, and the large vessels of the thorax exhibited that condition in which they are usually found after death from other poisons.

But the brain and the dura mater shewed marks of a most violent and excessive affection. In some instances the inflammation and redness of the dura mater was so strong, that on first inspection, Dr. H. supposed it to be the consequence of a blow previously received, until he found, by repeated examinations, that this is a universal appearance after death from tshettik.

Rumphius had an opportunity of personally observing the effect of the poisoned darts or arrows on the human system, as they were used by the natives of Macassar, in their attack on Amboina, about the year 1650.

Speaking of their operation, he says, the poison touching the warm blood, is instantly carried through the whole body, so that it may be felt in all veins, and causes an excessive burning, and violent turning in the head, which is followed by fainting and death.

After having proved mortal to many of the Dutch soldiers in Amboina and Macassar, they are said to have finally discovered an almost infallible remedy in the root of the *Crinum asiaticum*, (called by Rumphius, *radix toxicaria*), which, if timely applied, counteracted, by its violent emetic effect, the force of the oopas.

An intelligent Javanese informed Dr. Horsfield, that an inhabitant was wounded in a clandestine manner, by an arrow thrown from a blow pipe, in the fore arm, near the articulation of the elbow. In about fifteen minutes he became drowsy, after which he was seized with vomiting, became delirious, and in less than half an hour he died.

*\* \* In our next we shall endeavour to recover our arrears of the Royal and the Geological Societies, of which some interesting reports have appeared.*



## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. BENJAMIN ROTCH, of Bath, Gentleman, for a flexible elastic Horse-shoe.—May 11, 1816.

**T**HIS invention consists in a flexible horse-shoe, so formed that when it is applied to the foot of the horse it accommodates itself in some measure, if not entirely, to the motion occasioned by the natural elasticity of the different parts of the foot, thereby allowing the natural expansion of the heel, and at the same time protecting the hoof from injury on the road. The flexible horse-shoe consists of two or more pieces of iron, steel, or other metal, attached either by the nails which fasten the shoe to the foot, or by rivets expressly for the purpose, or sometimes by both, or otherwise fastened or applied to one or more pieces of leather, hat, indian rubber, or any other flexible substance, which substance, on applying the shoe to the foot, is interposed between the horn and the iron or other metal. The flexible shoe is nailed to the foot in the ordinary manner, with more or less nails as occasion may require. The most simple method of making the flexible horse-shoe is by cutting a piece of stout sole-leather to the size of the horse's foot, and which may be in other respects also formed like a common horse-shoe, the web being something wider than usual. Then forge an iron shoe in the ordinary way, and divide it into three parts by cutting it across at those parts of the quarters to where the points of the coffin-bone would extend, and rivet the three pieces so made on to the before-mentioned piece of leather. The shoe thus made is applied with nails in the ordinary manner. The flexible horse-shoe is sometimes also made by rivetting several studs of iron on to a piece of leather.

To JOHN BUDGEN, of Dartford, paper-maker; for a Process for reducing Rags, or Articles composed of Silk, Linen, or Cotton, after they have been used, and bringing them into their original State, and rendering the Material of which they were composed fit to be re-manufactured.—Feb. 3, 1816.

Mr. B. takes what the paper-makers call rags, or what is generally so called, being the refuse, remnants, or shreds, of silk, linen, or cotton, or any other article composed of a mixture of all or any of those substances, after they have been used or worn, and considered no longer

useful or applicable to or for the purposes for which they were originally manufactured, and passes them through a machine, which he calls a brake, (and which is well known in the woollen trade by the name of a devil,) as often as, in the opinion of the manufacturer, may be deemed necessary, and until the fibres are sufficiently separated, so as to be in a proper state for carding. The article is then to be carded by the machine used in cotton manufactories, and generally called a carding machine; and, after it has been sufficiently carded in the usual manner, it is then fit to be re-manufactured, and again applied to useful and beneficial purposes.

To Mr. BRYAN DONKIN, of Grange-road, Bermondsey, engineer; for a Method of effecting certain Purposes or Processes, in which a Temperature above that of boiling Water is requisite or desirable.—March 2, 1816.

Instead of admitting steam directly from the boiler in which it is generated into the receptacle or case, he raises the steam in the boiler to only 212 degrees, or a few degrees more, and afterwards applies heat to it in its passage to the said receptacle or case to bring it to the required temperature in an expanded state, and consequently in a state of diminished pressure, or without having a pressure greater than can be balanced by the common weight of the atmosphere. And the way in which he heats the steam, after it is generated in any close boiler, is by conveying it into a vessel between the boiler and the said receptacle or case, there to be heated by a fire applied to the said intermediate vessel, or by applying fire to the tube or pipe employed to transmit the steam to the said receptacle or case. And further, to keep the heated and expanded steam under proper management, as to temperature and pressure, he attaches safety-valves to the case or receptacle, which can be loaded to any degree, and prevent the possibility of any accident.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

SIMON HOSKING, of St. Phillack, Cornwall, cabinet-maker; for a steam engine upon a new construction, for drawing water from mines; for working different kinds of machinery; and for other purposes,

for which steam-engines are generally applied.—Nov. 1.

WILLIAM DAY, of the Strand, Middlesex, trunk-maker; for various improvements in or on trunks; and also in the application of certain machinery, by means of which machinery they will contract or expand at pleasure.—Nov. 1.

JOHN HEATHCOAT, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, lace-manufacturer; for improvements upon machines or machinery, invented and in use for the purpose of making that kind of lace commonly known or distinguished by the name or names of bobbin net, or Buckinghamshire lace net.—Nov. 1.

WILLIAM SNOWDEN, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, clerk; for an apparatus or machine to be attached or applied to carriages, to prevent them being overturned.—Nov. 1.

ROBERT STIRLING, of Edinburgh, clerk; for diminishing the consumption of fuel, and in particular an engine capable of being applied to the moving machinery, on a principle entirely new.—Nov. 16.

JOHN DAY, of Brompton, Middlesex, lieutenant on half pay of the eleventh regiment of foot; for improvements and additions in the construction of piano-fortes,

and other keyed musical instruments.—Nov. 16.

ROBERT RAINES BAINES, of Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, glue-manufacturer; for a perpetual log or sea perambulator.—Nov. 16.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, of Avery Farm-row, Chelsea, Middlesex, engineer; for an improvement upon cocks and vents for general purposes, particularly useful to brewers, distillers, private families, &c.—Nov. 19.

JOHN BARKER, of Cottage Green, Camberwell, Surrey; for an improvement or improvements in the method or means of acting upon machinery.—Nov. 19.

WALTER HALL, of Serjeant's Inn, London, merchant; for a method or methods of making soft lead out of hard lead, or slag lead. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad.—Nov. 21.

JAMES KEWLEY, of Aldersgate-street, gentleman; for improvements in and on thermometers.—Nov. 21.

ROBERT FORD, late of Barbican, London, but now of Crouch End, Hornsey, Middlesex, chemist; for a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and consumptions, which he denominates, "Ford's Balsam of Horehound."—Nov. 21.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. CXXVII.** *To reduce the Duty on the Exportation from Great Britain of Small Coals of a certain Description.*—July 1.

**Cap. CXXVIII.** *To amend two Acts, made in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for opening a more convenient Communication from Mary-le-bone Park to Charing Cross, and for paving the Streets to be made in Mary-le-bone Park; and to enable his Majesty to grant small Portions of Land as Sites for Public Buildings, or to be used as Cemeteries within the Bills of Mortality.*—July 1.

**Cap. CXXIX.** *To repeal certain Provisions in Local Acts for the Maintenance and Management of the Poor.*—July 1.

Certain enactments in local poor Acts, passed since the commencement of the reign of Geo. I. repealed.—From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any governor, director, guardian or master, of any house of industry or work-house, on any pretence, to chain, or confine by chains or manacles, any poor person of sane mind.

**Cap. CXXX.** *To repeal an Act*

*made in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Years of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act, made in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of King George the Second, intituled, An Act to amend and make more effectual the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly Persons; and to Houses of Correction; and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.*—July 1.

Persons going armed or disguised in the night-time, with apparent intent to kill or destroy game, may, on conviction, be transported, &c.—Such persons may be apprehended and conveyed before a justice, who in default of bail may commit them.

**Cap. CXXXI.** *To revive and continue, until the 15th Day of June, 1817, an Act of the Fifty-second Year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Preservation of the Peace, by enforcing the Duties of Watching and Warding.*—July 1.

**Cap. CXXXII.** *For enlarging the Time for making the Award respecting his Majesty's Allotments under an Act of the Fifty-third Year of his present Majesty, for inclosing Windsor Forest; and for*



for extending the Provisions of the said Act.—July 1.

Cap. CXXXIII. *For making Provision to defray the Annual Charge of any Loan of this Session of Parliament.*—July 1.

Cap. CXXXIV. *For allowing a Drawback of the Duty on Coals consumed in Lead Mines in Cornwall.*—July 1.

Cap. CXXXV. *For authorizing the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland to order the Payment of a certain Sum of Money to be applied in completing the Crinan Canal.*—July 1.

Barons of Exchequer in Scotland to order payment of 19,400*l.* for completing the Crinan Canal.—When paid, canal to remain vested in the said barons till the money borrowed is repaid.

Cap. CXXXVI. *To enable his Majesty to grant certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, escheated and devolved to his Majesty by the Dissolution of Hertford College, in the University of Oxford, and the Site of the said College and Buildings thereon, to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University, in Trust for the Principal and other Members of Magdalen Hall, for the Purpose of their removing to such Site; and to enable the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University, and the President and Scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen College, to do all necessary Acts for such Removal.*—July 1.

His Majesty to grant the site of dissolved college, &c. to the chancellor, masters, etc. in trust for the principal, &c. of Magdalen Hall.—President and scholars of Magdalen College may repair the dissolved college.—Premises held by lease under Magdalen College to be permanently enjoyed by the principal and other members of Magdalen Hall.—When repaired, the principal and other members of Magdalen Hall to remove to the dissolved College of Hertford.—The removal not to affect the rights, &c. of the principal and other members of the hall, or of the said chancellor, masters and scholars.—After

removal of the principal, &c. of Magdalen Hall, to the dissolved college, and a school provided, the hall, &c. may be taken down.

Cap. CXXXVII. *To extend the Provisions of an Act of the First Year of the Reign of King James the First, intituled an Act for the better Relief of the Creditors against such as shall become Bankrupts.*—July 1.

Persons not endangered by delivery of goods or effects to bankrupts, not having a knowledge of such bankruptcy.

Cap. CXXXVIII. *To abolish the Punishment of the Pillory, except in certain Cases.*—July 2.

Judgment of pillory to be awarded for certain offences only, as perjury and suborning of perjury.—Court may fine or imprison offenders.

Cap. CXXXIX. *To regulate the binding of Parish Apprentices.*—July 2.

Indenture to be allowed by two justices of the county into which apprentice is to be bound, as well as by two justices of the county from which he is bound.—Children not to be bound till they have attained nine years.—Indentures not valid unless approved by two justices.

Cap. CXL. *For establishing the Use of an Hydrometer, called Sikes's Hydrometer, in ascertaining the Strength of Spirits, instead of Clarke's Hydrometer.*—July 2.

All spirits to be deemed of the strength of which Sikes's hydrometer shall denote them.

Cap. CXLI. *For enabling Ecclesiastical Corporate Bodies, under certain Circumstances, to alienate Lands for enlarging Cemeteries or Church-yards.*—July 2.

Cap. CXLII. *For granting to his Majesty a certain Sum out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain Moneys therein mentioned for the Service of the Year 1816; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.*—July 2.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH, With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

WITHIN the month, two publications have appeared of a singular and interesting description; viz. the Journal kept by the Duchess d'Angouleme during the imprisonment in the Temple of Louis the Sixteenth and his family—and M. SANTINI's Appeal to the British People on the unparalleled treatment his sovereign, NAPOLEON, has endured, and

endures, on the rock to which he has been banished by his *magnanimous* enemies. The first of these publications unfolds scenes which are revolting to the feelings of every person susceptible of compassion for misfortune, and disgraceful to the government that permitted them to take place: it should, however, be observed, that the book is by some deemed

deemed apocryphal, and supposed to be an artifice to create for the Bourbons a sentiment of kindness, the existence of which their past conduct will, we sincerely hope, utterly prevent. But M. Santini's narrative—we trust that, ere this, it has been perused from one extremity of the island to the other—is *not* apocryphal; and the sensations it is calculated to excite in the bosom of every patriotic Englishman, are those of shame and sickening disgust. Having deemed it proper to preserve the whole in our department of *Public Affairs*, the further expression of our opinions is unnecessary.

The popularity of the pamphlet of M. Santini suggested to some unworthy scribbler the execution of a gross imposture, under the title of "*Manuscrit venue de St. Helene d'une Manière Inconnue.*" This work may, for a few days, be taken for a sketch of the life of Napoleon by himself—but the fraud will be apparent as soon as the reader discovers the tenderness with which the hero is made to speak of the great criminals, by whom he has been opposed; and by the admissions which are drawn from him whenever he is made to speak of any circumstances which malice has imputed to him as crimes. In a word, the work appears without a single title to credit, and is defective in all those circumstantial facts which would secure it from the charge of forgery. It has long been known that Napoleon meditates a History of his Public Life, and perhaps this attempt has been made to abuse the public curiosity, with a view to baffle it, whenever the genuine performance appears. But, after all, it may be a mere attempt to pick the pockets of the credulous; and, in that respect, it may for a short time be successful. We have heard it ascribed to a certain *Secretary*, and the project and the performance appear to be on a par with his talents. It contains no novelty in matters of fact, and no reasoning beyond what could easily be feigned by any French emigrant, or any partizan of the British ministry.

We are reminded of the literary pleasures of our youth in the appearance of a third volume of *Mr. d'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature*. We remember no work, since their first appearance, that has gratified our palate in an equal degree. They did not consist of sirloin and plum-pudding, but they presented a feast of sweetmeats and delicacies, derived from all seasons and countries,

which were capable of gratifying a literary epicure. The present volume sparkles less with that vivacity of manner, which, in his former works, has sometimes been ascribed to the author as a fault;—in this feature he seems to have corrected himself, while, in his discrimination of subjects, he has been quite as happy as in his former volumes. His entire table of contents is, in truth, a list of curiosities, and no book ever answered better to its pretensions. The Historical Essay on Pantomimical Characters, on Charles the First and his Queen, and on Licensers of the Press, are peculiarly pleasing and original; the Anecdotes of Audley the Miser, of Felton, and of Tea and Coffee, are rare and curious; and the defences of Defoe, and of the partizans of Mary Stuart, are just and generous; while every article is marked by the good taste of its criticisms, by the propriety of its selection, and by the purity and elegance of its style. Mr. d'Israeli has had many imitators, and he must expect to see many others, but he will have few rivals in this walk of literature.

The admirers of elegant disquisition, and chaste and lively humour, have recently been favoured by two very pleasant volumes, published under the title of '*The Round Table.*' This work, consisting of essays printed under the same denomination in the *Examiner*, are now collected together and given to the world with additions and improvements. The title of '*Round Table*' originated in the agreement of a knot of friends, to supply a series of essays on literature and manners, for the Journal above-mentioned; but the plan was followed up only by two of them—Messrs. Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt. Assumed character, at this time, is rather an incumbrance than an advantage to popular dissertation; and the ingenious lucubrations of these two gentlemen, as now given to the world, are relieved by dropping an expedient, which, from continual repetition, has become vapid and tedious. The '*Round Table*' is, therefore, to be considered simply as a brief collection of essays, rendered peculiarly attractive by the well-known fineness of tact of the two contributors, and the exquisite originality of mind, and breathing freedom displayed in their critical observations, especially upon the poets; and, above all, upon Shakspeare. The view taken of men and manners, too, evinces the same polished acumen; and there is little doubt but this small work

will



will find a welcome place in the libraries of the polished and cultivated portion of British society.

Mr. HENRY RICHTER has presented the amateurs and professors of the fine arts with as pleasing an essay as we recollect to have seen, under the title of "*Day-light, a recent Discovery in Painting.*" He has adopted the fiction of a dialogue between some modern critics and the ghosts of certain ancient painters, at an exhibition of their works, which it is supported with great spirit and originality. The author is nevertheless more intelligent when he expresses his good common sense on the subject of Art, than when he wanders into the labyrinths of the Kantian philosophy, the due comprehension of which evidently depends more on faith than on reason. Every page, however, proves that Mr. Richter is a man of research and genius.

Since the publication of our last, another number of the EDINBURGH REVIEW has appeared, the contents of which are superior in interest to those which usually distinguish even that eminent critical journal. We grant, and with gladness, that very frequently the Edinburgh Reviewers render their high-toned compositions the vehicles of political instruction; and that the work, whose title is placed at the head of their longest article, merely serves as the motto to an essay or dissertation on some important point of domestic policy, or luminous exposition of some great moral principle: this, we say, meets with our most cordial approbation, though it be a privilege, we confess, whose indiscriminate exercise would introduce into the channels of political discussion a flood of folly and malice, that would either entirely sweep away the land-marks of legitimate argumentation, or drown, in the noise of its vulgar fury, the gentler sounds of philosophical debate. The conduct of the Edinburgh Reviewers has, with unconscionable presumption, been imitated by the writers of a quarterly *brochure*, which, we are told, has been established with the ridiculous hope of rivaling the powerful and brilliant composition, and bearing down the sound moral and political spirit of the Northern Journal. Between the two publications there is this essential difference, besides others which we have neither time nor space to notice; viz. the writers in the Edinburgh Review prove, by their eloquence, that their journal is conducted by the ablest heads, and, by their principles, that its morality

is that to which the best hearts will ever beat in harmonious sympathy; while its *soi-disant* rival is at once deficient in every quality of literary excellence, and devoted to the slavish support of principles, whose noxious and criminal tendency it is to subvert the broad bases of social and political integrity.

A new French periodical publication, entitled *Chronique de Paris*, has been established in London, conducted by gentlemen of distinguished literary reputation, and principles of a liberal and beneficial tendency. The main object of the work is to present a faithful picture of the domestic politics of France, together with just representations of the state of public opinion in that unfortunate country;—subjects upon which curiosity is anxious to obtain correct information, but of which the enslaved condition of the French press permits only false and interested statements. One part of the work is devoted to an historical detail of the campaigns of Napoleon, drawn up with candor and impartiality, from materials furnished by the official relations of that illustrious captain, and original communications of several of his most distinguished officers.

It is to be regretted that men of genius should ever mistake the path in which nature has qualified them to walk with grace and freedom. This appears to have been the case with Mr. MATHURIN, whose abilities, splendid as they undoubtedly are, seem fitted rather for the displays of poetic enchantment, and the reveries of a magnificent imagination, than for the portraiture of dramatic substantialities, or the creation of natural character. MANUEL is a beautiful and highly-coloured *poem*, of which the conceptions are vigorous, and the language is eloquent; but which, we apprehend, will scarcely become a theatrical favorite, inasmuch as its declamatory tone and deficiency of incident, which, in the closet, might be overlooked, give to this last offspring of Mr. Mathurin's Muse, a character too remote from, and foreign to, the varied action and brief diction required by the genius of the drama.

On the *Walk to Kew*, republished, with enlargements and improvements, by Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, it would be as unnecessary as indecorous to give place to any observations in this miscellany.

WALTER FAWKES, esq. the eminent Yorkshire patriot, has published an interesting pamphlet, bearing for title, *the*

*the Englishman's Manual, or a Dialogue between a Tory and a Reformer.* It discusses, with great perspicacity, the points of difference between the friends of prerogative and of the rights of the people, and ably illustrates its positions by references to the ancient laws of the realm, and to the first principles of civil society.

A small volume of poems, by Mr. KEATS, has appeared; and it well deserves the notice it has attracted, by the sweetness and beauty of the compositions. For the model of his style, the author has had recourse to the age of Elizabeth; and, if he has not wholly avoided the quaintness that characterises the writings of that period, it must be allowed by every candid reader that the fertile fancy and beautiful diction of our old poets, is not unfrequently rivaled by Mr. Keats. There is in his poems a rapturous glow and intoxication of the fancy—an air of careless and profuse magnificence in his diction—a revelry of the imagination and tenderness of feeling, that forcibly impress themselves on the reader.

A very useful volume, for the use of Sunday Schools, and of those who patronize those valuable establishments, has been published by Mr. JAMES LUCKCOCK, of Birmingham, under the title of, *Moral Culture attempted in a Series of Letters.* All the essays appear to be well adapted to their purposes; but those on Cruelty to Animals, on Temperance, on Economy, and Fair Dealing, cannot be too deeply impressed on the rising generation. The benefits of Sunday Schools are proved by the degree of political illumination which has lately been evinced throughout the country.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

**T**HE unedited Antiquities of Attica: comprising the Architectural Remains of Eleusis, Rhamnus, Sunium, and Thoricus; by the Dilettanti Society. Imperial folio, with eighty-four engravings. 10l. 10s.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The First Part of a very Extensive and Valuable Collection of Books; by Lackington and Co. Finsbury-square, London.

A Catalogue of Books in Oriental and Jewish Literature, and in all Languages; by Ogles, Duncan, and Cochrane.

A Catalogue of Books in various Languages, and upon every Branch of Literature, both Ancient and Modern, which are to be sold at the affixed Prices; by R. Priestley, 143, High Holborn.

A Catalogue of Books; containing the

Books that have been published, and those altered in Size or Price, since the London Catalogue of Books, 1814, to Sept. 1816; by W. Bent, Paternoster-row. 1s. 3d.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Doctrines of the late John Hunter, esq. founder of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons; by J. Adams, M.D. 12s. 6d.

Lives of the British Admirals, by J. Campbell. Vol. VII. and VIII. 8vo. 1l. 4s. —royal 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family. 8vo. 7s.

#### BOTANY.

Pomona Britannica; by George Brookshaw. Part X. royal 4to. 1l. 1s.

#### DRAMA.

Manuel, a Tragedy; by the Author of Bertram.

Laou-Seng-Urk, or an Heir in his old Age; a Chinese Drama; translated from the original Chinese by J. F. Davis, esq. of Canton: to which is prefixed, a Brief View of the Chinese Drama, and of their Theatrical Exhibitions. 5s. 6d.

Frightened to Death: a Musical Farce, in two Acts; by W. C. Oulton. 2s.

The Theatrical Inquisitor and Monthly Mirror. No. 55.

#### EDUCATION.

Fairy Tales, or Stories of Fable and Fiction; selected by Benj. Tabart from the Works of Goose, Bunch, Oberon, Mab, &c. &c. 4s. 6d.

The Elegant Girl, or Virtuous Principles the true Source of Elegant Manners; illustrated by twelve large, beautiful, and impressive coloured prints. 16s.

Moral Culture attempted, in a Series of Lectures to Sunday Schools in Birmingham; by James Luckcock. 4s.

Robinson Crusoe, written by Himself; a new edition, revised and corrected, for the advancement of Nautical Education: illustrated by Technical and Geographical Annotation, and embellished with Maps and Engravings; by the Hydrographer of the Naval Chronicle. 2l. 2s. and 1l. 1s.

French and English Dialogues: written for the Use of the Countess of Sefton's Children; by Miss Dickenson. 2s. 6d.

The First Step to the French Tongue, designed as an easy Introduction to, and consisting entirely of, the Verbs, with practical Exercises; by A. Picquot. 1s. 6d.

Latin Exercises; by J. Whittaker. 12mo. 3s.

Dictionary of French Homonymes; by T. Harmand. 12mo. 3s.

The French Scholar's First Book; by M. le Breton. 12mo. 2s.

A Dictionary of Nouns, or Alvearium of Definitions; by Ralph Sharp. 2s. 6d.

A System of Geography, for Schools and private Students, on a new and easy Plan; by Tho. Ewing. 6s. 6d.



Fifth Annual Report of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, in the Principles of the Established Church, throughout England and Wales. 5s.

## FINE ARTS.

Compositions in Outline from Hesiod's Theogony, Weeks and Days, and the Days: engraved by J. Blake, from Designs by John Flaxman, R.A. printed to correspond with the Outlines from Homer, &c.

The Costume of the Netherlands, Part I. containing ten coloured Engravings, with Letter-press Descriptions in English and French. 15s.

Day-Light; a recent Discovery in the Art of Painting, with Hints on the Philosophy of the Fine Arts; by H. Richter. 4s.

## HISTORY.

A History of Muhammedanism: comprising the Life of the Arabian Prophet, and succinct Accounts of the Empires founded by the Muhammedan Arms; an Inquiry into the Theological, Moral, and Juridical Codes of the Musselmans, and the Literature of the Saracens and Turks; with a View of the present Extent and Influence of the Muhammedan Religion; by Chas. Mills, esq. 8vo. 12s.

History of Brazil, Vol. II.; by Robert Southey, esq.

The History of the Wars, from the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo, in 1815. Part I. 2s.

Illustrations of Literary History: consisting of Authentic Memoirs and Original Letters of eminent Persons, and intended as a Sequel to the Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; by John Nichols, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 14s.

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A Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law: adapted to the Use of the Profession, Magistrates, and Private Gentlemen. 4 vols. 5l. 5s.

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MONTHLY MAG. No. 296.

Court, and Table of Fees; by Edw. West, of the Inner Temple, esq. barrister-at-law. 14s.

The Magistrate's Manual, or a Summary of the Duties and Powers of a Justice of the Peace, &c.; by Wm. Toone, attorney-at-law. 18s.

The Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and Authority of Parish Officers, in all Matters relating to Parochial Law. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The New Law List; by Samuel Hill, of the Stamp Office. 6s.

Triumphs of Justice over Unjust Judges: exhibiting the Names and Crimes of four-and-forty Judges, hanged in one Year, in England, as Murderers, for their corrupt Judgments, &c.

## MEDICINE.

The Medical Guardian of Youth; by Robt. John Thornton, M.D. &c. 4s.

Orfila's Toxicology, Vol. II. Part II. 8s.

Surgical Observations: being a Quarterly Report of Cases in Surgery, treated in the Middlesex Hospital, in the Cancer Establishment, and in Private Practice: embracing an Account of the Anatomical and Pathological Researches in the School of Windmill-street; by C. Bell, esq. Part III. 8vo. 6s.

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Curiosities of Literature, Vol. III.; by I. D'Israeli. 12s.

The second Part of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey. Imp. folio (to correspond with the large paper of the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon,) 2l. 12s. 6d.—crown folio, 1l. 11s. 6d.—proofs and etchings, 2l. 12s. 6d.—imp. 4to. 1l. 4s.—royal 4to. 16s.

History of the University of Edinburgh: chiefly compiled from Original Papers and Records never before published; by Alex. Bower, author of the Life of Luther. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

A Vindication of the Magistrates acting in and for the Tower Division, from the Charges contained in a work entitled, "The Report of the Committee on the State of the Police of the Metropolis, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons"; by Tho. Thirlwall, M.A. 4s.

Private Memoirs, relating to the Captivity of the Royal Family of France in the Temple; said to be written by the Duchesse d'Angouleme. 5s. 6d.

A Refutation of a Vindication of the Magistrates of the Tower Division, by the Rev. T. Thirlwall; by J. T. Barber Beaumont, esq. F.A.S. 2s.

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Garnett's Perpetual Calendar, to find the Day of the Week for all Days of the Month before and after the Christian Era, both for the Old and New Style. 6d.—or on card paper, 1s.

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German Commercial Letters. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

The Elegant Girl, or Virtuous Principles the true Source of elegant Manners: illustrated by twelve coloured Engravings, with Lines to each, and a poem called the Mother. 16s.

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An Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects; by the Rev. Wm. Kirby, B.A. F.L.S. and Wm. Spence, esq. F.L.S. Vol. II. 8vo. with coloured Engravings.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Placide, a Spanish Tale: translated from Les Battuécas of Madame Genlis, by A. Jamieson. 2 vols.

The Sons of St. David, a Cambro-British Historical Tale of the fourteenth Century, with explanatory Notes and References; by Griffiths-ap-Griffiths, esq. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Absent Man, a Narrative; edited by Sir Peter Plastic, knight of the Order of the Tower and Sword. 12mo. 3s.

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The Doctrine of Regeneration, as identified with Baptism, and distinct from Renovation, investigated; by Hector Davies Morgan, M.A. 8vo. 3s.

The Sources of the Evil: addressed to the United Parliament and the People of Great Britain, on the League formed between the Irish Lay Separatists and the

Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, on the Measure of Emancipation; by Anglo-Hibernus. 3s. 6d.

A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the Modern Astronomy; by T. Chalmers, D.D. 8vo. 8s.

Thoughts on the Tendency of Bible Societies, as affecting the established Church and Christianity itself; by the Rev. A. O'Callaghan, A.M. 2s.

Scripture Genealogy from Adam to Christ, exhibited in a series of thirty-six engraved tables. Royal 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

#### TRAVELS.

A Description of the People of India: with particular Reference to their Separation into Casts, the Influence of their Civil Policy and Domestic Superintendence, their Idolatry and Religious Ceremonies, and the various Singularities of Customs, Habits, and Observances, which distinguish them from all other Nations; by the Abbé J. Dubois, missionary in the Mysore.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Grand Symphony for an Orchestra, with Piano-forte, Violins, Viola, Flutes, Violoncellos, &c. Composed and dedicated to the Right Honorable William Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.; by W. Howgill. 10s. 6d.*

**MR. HOWGILL**, of whose professional merits we have too frequently spoken, for our readers to be unacquainted with his claims upon the public estimation, has, in the composition here offered to our notice, been highly successful. Consisting of well variegated movements, it attracts attention; and that attention is not ill re-paid by the spirit, taste, and liveliness, with which the passages, generally speaking, are marked and featured.

Considering that the ingenious composer is a country gentleman, and that the perpetual fluctuations of taste, so readily felt and understood in the metropolis, are with difficulty acquired in provincial situations; we give him great credit for the easy, and (if we may allow ourselves the expression) fashionable cast of his ideas. With respect to the harmonic combinations, and the colouring given to them by the arrangement of the various instruments, though we know them to be legitimate, and think them frequently fortunate, we cannot award them our unqualified approbation. The instruments are not always selected and mixed with the happiest effect; and sometimes, both the harmony and its modulation are susceptible of improvement. We, however, offer these remarks, under a due impression of the general excellence of this

ingenious and elaborate composition, and would by no means be understood as meaning to detract from the aggregate of its title to our honorable notice. Its defects are few; its merits numerous; and, regarded *en masse*, it ranks far above mediocrity.

*Preludes in all the Major and Minor Keys, forming the Third Part of Practical Instructions for the Piano-forte; by T. Howell, of Bristol. 5s.*

These Preludes, intended to elicit the sparks of genius that may exist in the practitioner, are well qualified for their object; and we agree with Mr. Howell, that it is not more certain that extemporaneous preludes are preferable to written ones, than that written preludes form the only *media* through which the performer can arrive at the power of producing extemporaneous ones. But the ingenious author speaks too clearly and too correctly on this subject, for us not to be contented with quoting his own language.

"The Piano-forte being capable of giving at once a correct idea of the harmony, as well as melody, of a composition, its performers are frequently required to give some unpremeditated idea, or previous specimen of the style of the piece before them. A knowledge, therefore, not only of preluding, but of extemporarily preluding, is absolutely requisite; and to this knowledge written preludes are calculated to lead." We further, and entirely, coincide with Mr. Howell's opinion, "that, as preludes should be appropriate to the subject-matter they are



are meant to introduce, a creative fancy and sound judgment are necessary to produce spontaneously the desired effect; that they should consist of a few bold and brilliant touches, free and energetic in their style, and not rigidly confined to measure and time; and should, by no means, carry with them the air or manner of a studied composition.

"*Dear Object of Defeated Care;*" written by Lord Byron, and set to Music by Mrs. B——. 1s.

It would have been with a heightened pleasure that we should have perused the music of this production, had its merits been calculated to sanction our commendation. Who Mrs. B. really is, we do not profess to know; but the composition is from a lady, and that was sufficient to pre-dispose us to encourage and applaud. We have not, however, had the satisfaction of discovering, in the melody, any of those claims upon our praise, (either in regard of expression, beauty, or novelty,) for which we wishfully looked; nor found in the accompaniment any thing more than a thinly-harmonized duplication of that very melody. The bass is far from ill-chosen; and, if not supplied by some friendly hand, indicates, at least, that the fair composer is a theoretic musician.

*The Saxe-Cobourg Waltz;* composed and arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte; by J. Munro. 2s.

The subject of this Waltz is sprightly and pleasing, and the variations are conceived and conducted with ability and judgment. They are five in number,

and, by their style and progressive execution, so well qualified, as far as that execution extends, to improve the juvenile finger, that we wish Mr. Munro, in his additions, had indulged a still greater latitude of imagination.

*Air, Minuet, and Pollacca Fugata;* for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Yzarn; by W. R. Callender. 2s.

Of neither of the three movements of which the present composition consists, has the composer enabled us to speak in terms which we have pleasure in employing, as often as they are sanctioned by the merits of candidates for our approbation. In the Air, we find neither rhythm nor meaning; the unscientific hearer it is impossible it should please, and by musicians it will not be understood. If the second movement be really a minuet, minuets require neither melody nor character; and of the Pollacca, we can only say, that the design, if the author had any, like the execution of that design, if he have achieved it, is beyond our comprehension. He has fairly evaded our taste, and baffled our science.

"*Bachelor Tom;*" sung by Mr. Slader at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the favorite Burletta of "*The Boarding School Miss;*" written by C. Dibdin, esq.; composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

"Bachelor Tom" is one of those common-place specimens of vulgar humour, which, among those who form the lower ranks in the world, but the higher at the Theatres, will have ample claims to applause. The author's design was, to captivate the coarse and tasteless; and he has been fortunate in his composer.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

MR. T. MOORE has in the press, and will speedily publish, *LALLA ROOKH*, an oriental romance. Oriental imagery seems to be so admirably adapted to the style and genius of Mr. Moore, that we form high expectations of the merit and interest of this work.

The Lockhart Papers are announced for publication, consisting of memoirs concerning the affairs of Scotland, from Queen Anne's accession to the commencement of the Union; with commentaries, containing an account of public affairs from the Union to the Queen's death. All these papers were composed by, and are chiefly in the hand-writing of, GEORGE LOCKHART, esq. of Carnwath, who was a very able and distinguished member of the Scotch and Bri-

tish Parliaments, and an unshaken disinterested partizan of the fallen family of Stuart. They contain also a register of letters between the son of James II., generally called the Chevalier de St. George, or the Old Pretender, and George Lockhart; with an account of public affairs from 1716 to 1728; and journals, memoirs, and circumstantial details, in detached pieces, of the young Pretender's expedition to Scotland in 1745; his progress, defeat, and extraordinary adventures and escape after the battle of Culloden in 1746, by Highland officers in his army. All these manuscripts are in the possession of Anthony Aufrere, of Hoveton, in Norfolk, esq., who married Matilda, only surviving daughter of General James Lockhart.



of Lee and Carnwath, Count of the Holy Roman empire, grandson of the author of the Memoirs. This work will be comprised in two quarto volumes, of six or seven hundred pages each.

The Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, chiefly drawn from his private correspondence, and the family documents, preserved at Blenheim, as well as from other authentic sources never before published, are preparing with all speed by WM. COXE, archdeacon of Wilts. They will be illustrated with portraits, maps, plans, genealogical tables, emblazoned with coats of arms and fac-similes of the hand-writing of the most illustrious persons. Gentlemen who wish to have large-paper copies of the work, with proof-impressions of the plates, are to send in their names to the publishers, as no more will be printed on large paper than are ordered. The impressions of the plates will be delivered strictly in the order in which they are received. In regard to this hero, we have before remarked, that he was engaged in a just war in defence of liberty; and not in a wanton and wicked war, whose object was the destruction of liberty and the rights of mankind.

The Journal of the late Captain TUCKEY, on a Voyage of Discovery into the Interior of Africa, to explore the Source of the Zaire, or Congo; with a Survey of that River beyond the Cataracts; will soon be published by authority.

Mr. JOSEPH LANCASTER has printed proposals for publishing, by subscription, in one volume octavo, a Matter-of-Fact Account of many Singular and Providential Events, which have occurred in his public and private Life. This work will especially embrace the details of his interesting Travels in Ireland, and develope many interesting facts highly honourable to the native character and hospitality of the Irish nation. In traversing almost the whole of the three kingdoms; in mixing in every circle from the cottage to the family on the throne; in lecturing to above 300,000 persons in the chief towns in the empire; many most novel and interesting events have occurred, a number of which, being by no means of a confidential nature, will freely be brought into view, for public instruction and information.

Mr. W. SAVAGE, printer, of London, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, Practical Hints on Decorative Printing; with specimens in co-

lours, engraved on wood. Containing instructions for forming black and coloured printing inks; for producing fine press-work; and for printing in colours. As an ornamental book—it is hoped (says the Editor) that it may be deemed worthy of a place in the library of the amateur. Respecting typography—it is intended to class with the finest works issued from the press: and, with regard to decorative ornament—the volume will be perfectly unique. The subjects printed in various coloured inks will be selected from the chastest productions of antiquity—medals, fragments of ruins, buildings, landscapes, flowers, quadrupeds, birds, and insects; and executed at the printing-press in the colours of the originals. As a practical work—it will contain instructions for forming the finest black and coloured inks, embellished with numerous engravings on wood, by the first artists, to serve, not only as specimens of the different inks, but also of ornamental printing. There will be an attempt to shew, that the use of brass-rule is capable of being extended beyond its present application. It will moreover contain directions for producing fine press-work; and comprise more practical information for the improvement of printing, generally, than any book on the art which has preceded it; tending to prove, that any printer, possessing good types and a good press, may execute the finest work.

Mr. BAYLEY, formerly of Merton College, has in the press, Idwal, the Narrative of Brito, and the Hostage, detached portions of an epic poem; with a poem in Greek hexameters.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the manuscript journals of modern travellers in those countries, are preparing by ROBERT WALPOLE, A.M. in one volume, quarto, illustrated with plates. It will contain manuscript journals, and remarks on parts of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, by late travellers; and the statistics, antiquities, natural history, and geography, of those countries, will be elucidated by drawings and observations which have never yet been before the public, and which will communicate information as correct as it is new.

In the course of the spring will be published by Mr. NEWMAN, of Soho-square, a work called Chromatics; or an Essay on the Analogy and Harmony of Colours; containing elementary instruction for producing colours by composition

sition in all the variety of hues and shades; with a new theory of their relations, arrangement, and harmony. In this Essay, the coincidences of music will be pointed out, and the whole will be illustrated by coloured diagrams, &c.

A work on the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation, is preparing by DAVID RICARDO, esq.

The fourth and concluding volume of Captain BURNEY's History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Seas; comprising all the voyages and discoveries antecedent to the reign of his present Majesty, bringing down their history until the point where Hawkesworth's three voyages begin.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells; arranged according to the Linnean method, with particular attention to the synonymy; is announced by LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, F.R.S. F.L.S. &c.

A work of Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Translations of Sacred Songs, with notes, critical and explanatory, will soon appear, by SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. late Lord Bishop of Asaph.

A new edition of Dr. THOMSON's System of Chemistry is in the press, and will speedily be published. The work will be entirely remodelled, and will be comprised in four octavo volumes.

Dr. CAREY is about to publish an Appendix to his "Latin Prosody;" viz. "Latin Versification made Easy," or a copious selection of verses from the ancient poets, altered and prepared, as progressive exercises for the juvenile versifier, according to the improved continental system, adopted in his "English Prosody and Versification," and in his private practice as a teacher.

The following works on legal subjects are in preparation:—A Supplement to the Reports in Chancery of Robert Vesey, sen.; by ROBERT BELT;—A Treatise on the Law of Dower; by J. J. PARK.—The Practice of the Quarter-Sessions; by H. N. TOMLINS.—A Treatise of Estates; also an edition of Sheppard's Precedent of Precedents, and Sheppard's Touchstone of Common Assurances, with notes, by RICHARD PRESTON.—A Treatise on the Law of Extents; by GEORGE PRICE.—A Treatise on the Office of Receiver; also a Treatise on Injunctions; by WILLIAM HASLEWOOD.

Mr. HUGH MURRAY is preparing for the press the late Dr. LEYDEN's Historical Account of Discoveries and Tra-

vels in Africa, enlarged and continued, with a view of the present state of that Continent.

A new work, entitled, the Dance of Life, intended to form a companion to the Dance of Death, is in the press. The designs are by Mr. ROWLANDSON, and the illustrations in verse by the author of Doctor Syntax's Tour. The first Number will appear on the first of May next. There is also in the press a handsome edition, in royal 8vo. of the Vicar of Wakefield, with designs by Mr. Rowlandson.

Curious species of Pyrophorus, or spontaneous ignition, has been discovered by the solution of a portion of grey cast-iron in strong acid, when a porous, spongy substance is left untouched. This is easily cut off with a knife, and is of a dark grey colour, having a slight resemblance to plumbago. Some of it put on blotting paper, in the course of a minute, spontaneously heats and smoaks. In one instance, when a considerable quantity had been heaped together, it ignited and scorched the paper; nor were its properties destroyed by being left for days and weeks in water.

An Authentic Narrative is preparing of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815; with an account of the sufferings and captivity of her surviving officers and crew, on the great African Desert: by JAMES RILEY, her late master and supercargo.

A General Index to the Monthly Review, new series, is a state of forwardness for the press.

Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, of Lloyd's, is about to put to press a new edition, being the third, of an Essay on Average, and on other subjects connected with the contract of marine insurance.

Mr. GRIFFITHS, author of "the Sons of David," is preparing for the press, another historical romance of the fourteenth century, wherein the manners of our ancestors are displayed, and the singular adventures related of a god-daughter of King Richard the Second, and some particulars of that monarch not yet made public.

The Rev. HUGH PEARSON's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, will soon appear.

Sir WILLIAM ADAMS is about to publish, a Practical Enquiry into the Causes of the frequent Failure of the Operations of



of extracting and depressing the Cataract, and the description of a new and improved series of operations, by the practice of which most of these causes of failure may be avoided.

Messrs. SHERWOOD and Co. have found it expedient voluntarily to discontinue the sale of the Poet-Laureat's "Wat Tyler," on the ground of its dangerous principles. The Laureate himself it seems, had the folly to apply to the Chancellor for an injunction against the sale; but the Chancellor declined to protect such property. It seems the very same man now writes tirades against liberty, and the friends of liberty, in the unprincipled Quarterly Review.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY has stated an opinion, in a recent communication to the Royal Society, that falling stars could not be owing to the combustion of gaseous meteors; but that they must be solid ignited masses moving with great velocity in the upper regions of the atmosphere. This opinion Mr. Farey published long since in this Magazine.

The Colonial Journal, Number 3, will be published in a few days.

J. E. BICHENO, esq. will soon publish, an Inquiry into the Nature of Benevolence, principally with a view to elucidate the moral and political principles of the Poor Laws.

The Club, in a dialogue between a father and son, by JAMES PUCKLE, is printing from the edition of 1711, with numerous engravings on wood, in royal octavo.

A translation is printing of THENARD'S Treatise on the general Principles of Chemical Analysis, with plates and copious additions, comprising the useful tables, &c. given in the author's elementary Treatise on Chemistry.

A new mode of giving additional strength to iron and steel, is proposed by Mr. DANIELL. His plan is to twist metal, in the same manner as strength and compactness are given to hemp and flax.

A new General Atlas will speedily be published, in royal quarto, constructed from the latest authorities, by A. ARROWSMITH, hydrographer to the Prince Regent: it will be comprehended in fifty-three maps, from original drawings, engraved in the best style by Sidney Hall.

Mr. JAMES THOMSON has in the press, in an octavo volume, *Dé Courci*, a Tale, in two cantos, with other poems; including commemorative addresses, written for several public institutions.

Several discoveries in natural philosophy are said to have lately been made by Mr. SMITHSON, mathematician, of Upleatham, near Guisbrough, Yorkshire; among which are—the true cause of gravitation, and of the centrifugal and centripetal powers of the solar system;—also the true cause of the principal atmospheric changes, by which the weather is affected. Mr. Smithson asserts, that he discovered the cause of gravitation about three years ago; and that his meteorological discoveries result from upwards of thirty years' observations. These discoveries will appear in an octavo volume, with plates, as soon as the intervals of his avocations will permit. — We should have been happy to state the principles of these discoveries, but these the author properly reserves for his own work; no judgment of their claim to credit can, therefore, be formed till the principles are before the world. In our Magazine for October 1811, we published a theory of Gravitation, which will stand the test of examination, and seems not likely to be soon superseded. We are, however, anxious to see the discoveries of Mr. Smithson.

A second edition of the *Amusements in Retirement*; by the author of the *Philosophy of Nature*, will appear in a few days.

In the Bath Literary and Philosophical Society, the Rev. Mr. WRIGHT has described a very ingenious method of working a ship's pump by mechanical means, when the crew are too few in number to attend to that duty, and particularly in a heavy gale. It was used by Capt. Leslie in June last, during a voyage from Stockholm to America, when the crew were exhausted with pumping, and the ship was sinking. He fixed a spar aloft, one end of which was ten or twelve feet above the top of his pumps, and the other extremity projected over the stern; to each end of the spar he fastened a block: he then fastened a rope to the spears of his pump, and after passing it through both pulleys along the spar, dropped into the sea astern: to this end he fastened a cask of 110 gallons measurement, and containing 60 or 70 gallons of water, which answered as a balance-weight; and the motion of the ship made the machinery work. When the stern of the ship descended, or any agitation of the water raised the cask, the pump-spears descended, and the contrary motion raised the spear, and the water flowed out.

The

The ship was thus cleared in four hours.

The London Society for preventing Wars has received the following letter from a Society in New York, having the same object. We lay it before our readers, with a view to fix their attention on the subject, in the hope that such attention may lead benevolent persons to purchase and distribute the three-penny Tracts of the Society. There are few of the readers of this miscellany who require to be provided with arguments to prove the folly and wickedness of most of the wars in which nations have been engaged; but the evil is so deep-rooted, and so nurtured even by education and partial interests, that at this hour tens of thousands in Britain consider a new war as the only means of renovating industry, taking off useless hands, and saving the nation!

New York; Nov. 25, 1816.

Brethren, friends of peace,

The intelligence that a society has been established in London for maintaining and propagating the principles and spirit of peace, has been received with great satisfaction and heartfelt joy by the friends of peace in America; and we doubt not but it will be gratifying to you to know that a similar association was formed in this city in August 1815.

Embarked as we are in the same noble cause, making the same effort to bring "Glory to God in the highest," as well as "peace on earth and good-will to men," we trust that a free communication of our respective plans of usefulness, of the success of our exertions, and whatever else may tend to our mutual benefit, and to the advancement of the great object, will be agreeable to you.

In no former period, we apprehend, has the question respecting the consistency of war with the Christian religion, with humanity, or sound policy, been so much investigated as at present; nor have such numbers, since the great Romish apostacy, from a conviction of the anti-christian spirit and ruinous tendency of war, been prepared to take a decided stand against it in all its forms and circumstances.

Our society has published and distributed a number of valuable books and pamphlets on this subject, which have been read with deep interest, and have been instrumental of extensive and important good.

Instead of detailing to you the particular views which we hold, and which are entertained to a very considerable extent in this country, both by ministers of the Gospel, and by pious and intelligent people of all denominations, we beg leave to ask your acceptance of a work, written by

a member, and exhibiting the leading sentiments adopted by the society. The principal positions laid down in this (the enclosed) work, we suppose are incontrovertible, and we believe they mark the only ground that can be consistently taken by the disciples of the blessed Saviour, the Prince of Peace.

The principal object of our association has been to correct the too common opinions on the subject of war, by the dissemination of such treatises as that above mentioned. We have derived much encouragement and assistance from the large and respectable Society of Friends in this city, who thought it inexpedient formally to become members of our association.

A large society for the same purpose, and upon the same general principles, was formed in Boston nearly a year since. An association of the same nature, and with the same views, was instituted about the same time in the state of Ohio.

We hope hereafter to be able to give information of the more extended progress of this interesting subject on this side of the water.

Please to accept our most cordial wishes for your success in the good work in which you are engaged.

With esteem and affection,

I am your obedient and humble servant,

ELEAZAR LORD.

On behalf of the Society,  
Corresponding Secretary.

To the President and Members of  
the Peace Society, London.

In the course of this month will be published, a Treatise, touching the Libertie of a Christian Man, written in Latin, by DOCTOR MARTYNE LUTHER, and translated by JAMES BELL, imprinted by R. Newbery and H. Bynneman, 1579; dedicated "to Lady Anne, Countesse of Warwicke," with the celebrated epistle from M. Luther to Pope Leo X.: edited by W. B. COLLYER, D.D. F.A.S. and dedicated (by permission) to the Duke of Sussex.

Mr. CAREY, of the Commercial College, Woodford, will soon publish a System of Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic.

We learn that at Stonyhurst, near Preston, the Order of the Jesuits has, for thirty years past, possessed a spacious College, which is exclusively a College of Jesuits. The studies at this place are conducted upon the same system, and to the same extent, as at the Catholic Universities abroad; and there are regular professors in divinity, mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, &c. The College is capable of containing at least 400 or 500 pupils, independent of professors, &c.!

Mr.



Mr. HATCHETT has contrived a process for sweetening musty corn. Musty grain, which is so bitter as to be totally unfit for use, and which can scarcely be ground, may be rendered perfectly sweet and sound by simply immersing it in boiling water, and letting it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water to be double that of the corn to be purified. The musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat; and in the very worst cases, it does not extend through the amylaceous matter which lies immediately under the skin. In the hot water, all the decayed or rotten grains swim on the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleaned from all impurities, without any material loss. The wheat is afterwards to be dried, stirring it occasionally on the kiln, when it will be found improved in a degree which can scarcely be believed.

The Aurora Borealis, revived after an absence of several years, appeared again on Saturday night, Feb. 8th; on which observations were made in London, at Derby, Leeds, and other places, and also at Paris.

A trial was lately made in a meadow, at Harswell House, near Kingbridge, in order to shew the effect of Mr. BROWN's improved process for IRRIGATION, and it was allowed by a respectable party of agriculturists, to be superior to any other mode hitherto adopted, both as to ease and efficacy in conveying water even over a porous or gravelly soil. Mr. Brown is about to publish a treatise on this interesting branch of agricultural improvement.

At a meeting of the commissioners appointed to manage the yearly grant of 10,000*l.* voted by Parliament for finishing the College of Edinburgh, the plan of Mr. W. PLAYFAIR being adopted, the prize of 100 guineas was adjudged to that gentleman. According to Mr. Playfair's plan, the exterior of the building, as originally planned by Adams, is to be retained with very little alteration; but there will be a total departure from the internal arrangements. The southern side of the quadrangle is to be occupied almost entirely by the library, which will be 190 feet long, and one of the most elegant rooms in the kingdom. The western side is to be appropriated to the Museum; and the other two sides are to be occupied chiefly as classrooms.

## FRANCE.

The stamp-duty on Magazines in France, which subjected even a prospectus of a literary work to a stamp duty, is at length found to be totally unproductive; and not only so, but actually injurious to the best interests of the state. Several of the works we have already announced as suspended, on account of the tax, are now in the course of being resumed: of these, the most important is the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, of M. Millin. This work had grown to such an extent, (130 volumes,) that it was deemed advisable by the learned editor to avail himself of the suspension, to terminate the series, and commence a new one; which may either be regarded as an entirely new work, or a continuation of the old one, under an improved form: for this reason he has changed the title to *Annales Encyclopedique*, the first number of which appeared on the first of March, and will be regularly continued every month, and not in volumes every two months. The tax being repealed, there no longer exists the necessity of publishing in volumes; and it will, therefore, appear as heretofore. Subscribers' names will be taken in at our publisher's.

## RUSSIA.

There are at Petersburg fourteen printing houses, of which three belong to the Senate, the Synod, and the War-office. The others belong to the academies, or to individuals; one prints in the Tartar language, another prints music. There are thirteen foreign booksellers; and about thirty Russian. There are also reading-rooms.

## GERMANY.

A German economist has made the remark, that fields devastated by inundations and particularly those which have suffered by hail, are still proper (in the month of August,) for the cultivation of potatoes.

## AFRICA.

The French government have sent out an expedition to Senegal, with a view to re-colonize that once-flourishing settlement. The *La Meduse* frigate, which carried out the governor and settlers, was unfortunately wrecked, and about 150 individuals perished in a most dreadful manner from hunger, thirst, drowning, insanity, and mutual assassination, on a raft on which they were abandoned for many days to the mercy of the waves.

## MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON:

*From February 24, to March 24, 1817.*

**M**Y attention this month has been frequently arrested by Cholera Morbus—a disease which is very rarely met with in numbers at this season. It is characterized by violent and continued vomiting and purging of bile and acrimonious humours, accompanied with more or less of pain in the stomach and bowels. It more commonly forms a part of the epidemic constitution of autumn; and, from this circumstance, has been ascribed to the excessive use of fruit. This is clearly a mistaken notion, as a great proportion of the cases of the last epidemic occurred in persons who had not eaten it. It seems to be an effort of Nature to dislodge from the stomach offensive accumulations, from whatever source they may arise; hence we find solitary instances do occasionally present themselves without any seeming connexion with atmospheric influence.—I am acquainted with a lady who regularly, about once in six weeks, has an attack of this complaint: the matter, which is rejected in considerable quantities, is actually more acid than vinegar: during the interval of the vomiting, the patient labours under symptoms indicating a diseased state of the secretions of the stomach, and especially a degree of giddiness, which renders her incapable of sustaining an erect position. As this disease is really an effort of Nature, its course should be arrested with great circumspection; the safest practice is to administer copious draughts of chamomile-tea, or even warm water, until the offensive matter is freely evacuated, which may be known by the fluid which is taken being rejected unmixed: after which the irritation may be allayed by opium from 20 to 30 drops, which should be given in the smallest possible quantity of liquid, and may be repeated every six or eight hours, according to circumstances. Though Cholera be highly distressing to the patient, and often alarming to the by-stander, it is rarely difficult of cure,—and Nature generally effects this for us; it may, however, be useful to add a simple prescription of a Scotch physician, published seventy years ago; and which he affirms to have been followed by wonderful success in cases that resisted all other treatment:—after giving warm fluid three or four times, to evacuate the contents of the stomach, he prescribed a decoction of oat-bread, carefully toasted as brown as coffee, but not burnt. The decoction should have the appearance of weak coffee; it is said to be exceedingly grateful to the patient; and no case is recollected by the prescriber where it was rejected.

Measles and Hooping-cough prevail as in the last Report. Sore-throats, especially that species which is characterized by swelling of the tonsils, have been in many instances severe and malignant. Typhus has attacked several elderly persons, but it has generally been slight, and in some it has assumed an appearance which is better known by the term, Slow Nervous-fever.

Two very important remedies for Rheumatism have been recently added to the Materia Medica:—I mentioned some time since the bath of muriatic acid, which subsequent experience has considerably improved: the other is stramonium, which, in proper hands, and applied with discrimination, will be found very useful in a species of this disorder, hitherto supposed incurable—as the effects of this medicine are little known. Its sensible effects on the constitution, therefore, deserve to be noted. The first case in which I administered it, was that of a patient who suffered from a long-continued pain and enlargement of the bone of the leg: first day he took twelve grains of the seeds in powder, three times; within an hour after taking the first dose, he was so giddy he could scarcely walk, and looked like a drunken man: after the second he could not see to work: after the third was quite delirious, left his house, and wandered over the town for four hours, viz. from nine in the evening till two in the morning, when he had gradually recovered his senses, and was sufficiently well to return home, though still in a degree delirious; he could see nothing minute at a distance; seemed intoxicated, but told his wife he was not drunk; and used a bath of muriatic acid I had before directed for him. The next day, on enquiry respecting his feelings and ideas during this temporary delirium, he said, he thought he had been smoking all the evening; at one time looked after money he supposed to have lost a fortnight back, at another played with trinkets like a child; when in the streets, thought he saw an infant tied up in a bundle; and fancied he was engaged in a broil, and was conveyed to the watch-house. At the time of giving this account (the day after taking the medicine,) he could not see to work, but was sensible, and complained of pain across the forehead; after this he continued the medicine about three weeks, in smaller doses, without inconvenience, and the pain of the leg gradually disappeared. J. WANT,  
11, North Crescent, Bedford-square. Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &amp;c.

**M**R. BARTH, of Osnaburg, gives the following Receipt for preparing a new economical green paint:—boil, for half an hour, in a sufficient quantity of water, three ounces of the peel of the quercitron with four ounces of alum, precipitate by al-  
kali,



kali, and edulcorate the precipitate properly. Put in a vessel two ounces of Prussian-blue, and pour on it sulphuric acid of the strength of 40°; after some time, when this mixture has digested lightly, it will be perceived that the alumine of the Prussian-blue is dissolved: this precipitate must be well edulcorated. Put in another vessel one pound, at least, of pipe-clay, well tempered, and with this is mixed as much of the yellow and blue precipitates as is necessary to produce the shade desired; by this process is obtained a very beautiful colour, which resists the action of air and light, and is preferable to verdegis, on account of its solidity, beauty, and price. M. Hermbstaedt, who has published the preceding, observes, that this colour merits the more being recommended, as it does not contain any substance injurious to health, like verdegis and Schules green, the use of which, in paper-hangings, is extremely dangerous.

Mr. EDMUND DAVY, of the Cork Institution, has communicated the following important facts to the public.—“The carbonate of magnesia of the shops, when well mixed with the new flour, in the proportion of from twenty to forty grains to a pound of flour, materially improves it for the purpose of making bread. Loaves made with the addition of the carbonate of magnesia rise well in the oven; and, after being baked, the bread is light and spongy, has a good taste, and keeps well. In cases when the new flour is of indifferent quality, from twenty to thirty grains of the carbonate of magnesia to a pound of the flour will considerably improve the bread. When the flour is of the worst quality, forty grains to a pound of flour seem necessary to produce the same effect.—As the improvement in the bread from the new flour depends upon the carbonate of magnesia, it is necessary that care should be taken to mix intimately with the flour, previous to the making of the dough.—A pound of carbonate of magnesia would be sufficient to mix with two hundred and fifty-six pounds of the new flour, at the rate of thirty grains to the pound. And, supposing a pound of carbonate of magnesia to cost half-a-crown, the additional expense would be only half a farthing in the pound of flour.

M. VIREY, in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, (formerly the Institute,) states, that the spur of the rye is not a *champignon* of the genus *Sclerotium*, as M. Decandolle had endeavoured to prove; but, that it is a real disease of the grain; since there are to be found in it all the peculiarities of organization of the rye, a degeneration as yet unknown in its nature, amylaceous fecula, and, probably, all the immediate materials of the Cerealia.

M. DELAROCHE, has proved by experiments that the wind has scarcely any influence on sounds at small distances, as 20 feet for example;—that, when the distance is more considerable, the sound extends much less against the wind than in the direction of the wind—the difference increases with the distance;—that sound is heard a little better in a direction perpendicular to the wind than in the direction of the wind itself;—and that causes not connected with the wind, but depending upon the modifications of the atmosphere, have great influence on the facility with which sound is propagated to a distance.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MR. BROUGHAM, in one of the most luminous speeches ever made in Parliament, lately exposed the disgraceful system by which ministers sacrifice commerce to their anti-British policy. Among other facts it appeared, that 4770 vessels, or 826,000 tons, were employed less in 1816 than in 1817—that, of 2360 cloth-dressers in the West Riding, but one-third had full work—that, of 84,000 persons in the Birmingham trade, 27,500 were now paupers, the poor-rates of Birmingham being 60,000l.—that half a million of cotton weavers were reduced to 3s. or 4s. per week—that fifty per cent. added to the duties on sugars had lowered the amount from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions—that the late enormous duties on glass had diminished the produce—that South America opened a market for relief, but was not used, from a respect to *legitimacy*—and that trade could not revive while subject to the restrictions and imposts of the present enormous revenues. Mr. Rose, in reply, stated, that iron trade had improved from 2,176,000 in 1814, to 3,081,000l. in 1816; and Lord Castlereagh maintained there were no indications of any great decline in our exports!

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. Feb. 21.										March 21.									
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0			3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.		
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	3	2	0	—	5	10	0			3	2	0	—	3	10	0	ditto.		
—, fine	4	19	0	—	5	8	0			4	19	0	—	5	8	0	ditto.		
—, Mocha	5	1	0	—	5	3	0			5	1	0	—	5	3	0	ditto.		
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	6	—	0	1	8			0	1	6½	—	0	1	8½	per lb.		
—, Demerara	0	1	9	—	0	1	11			0	1	10	—	0	2	0	ditto.		
Currants	5	5	0	—	0	0	0			5	5	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.		
Figs, Turkey	3	15	0	—	4	10	0			3	15	0	—	4	10	0	ditto.		
																	Flax,		

[April 1,

Flax, Riga	63	0	0	—	65	0	0	63	0	0	—	65	0	0	0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	44	0	0	—	0	0	0	43	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	13	0	0	—	18	18	0	13	0	0	—	18	18	0	0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	12	0	0	—	15	15	0	12	0	0	—	15	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	—	0	0	0	10	0	0	—	0	0	0	0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Oil, sallad	15	0	0	—	16	0	0	15	0	0	—	16	0	0	0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	8	0	—	2	8	0	2	8	0	—	0	0	0	0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	5	0	—	5	10	0	5	5	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0	3	8	—	0	0	0	0	3	8	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, East India	2	2	0	—	2	5	0	2	2	0	—	2	5	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	0	0	—	1	3	0	1	0	0	—	1	3	0	0 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	9	0	—	0	15	0	0	9	0	—	0	15	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	10	0	—	0	11	0	0	10	0	—	0	11	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	0	—	0	3	8	0	3	0	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	2	—	0	6	1	0	4	2	—	0	6	1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	2	—	0	1	3	0	1	2	—	0	1	3	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	7	0	—	0	7	3	0	6	9	—	0	7	0	0 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	8	—	0	4	0	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	8	—	0	4	6	0	3	4	—	0	4	4	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	12	0	—	3	10	0	3	8	0	—	3	12	0	0 per cwt.
—, —, fine	3	18	0	—	4	5	0	4	2	0	—	4	5	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	16	0	—	3	2	0	1	14	0	—	2	18	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	14	0	—	6	10	0	5	14	0	—	6	10	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	1	0	—	0	0	0	3	1	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	18	0	—	2	18	0	2	16	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	1	—	0	5	6	0	5	1	—	0	5	6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	0 per butt.

*Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Madeira, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jamaica, 50s.—Newfoundland, ——Southern Fishery, out and home, —l.

*Course of Exchange, March 21.*—Amsterdam, 39 8 B 2 U.—Hamburgh, 36 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  U.—Paris, 25 30.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 57.—Dublin, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 150l.—Grand Union, 21l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 70l.—Lancaster, 17l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 19l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 238l.—London Dock, 60l. per share.—West India, 170l.—East India, 135l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 45l.—Strand, 12l.—Vauxhall, 30l.—East London WATERWORKS, 62l.—West Middlesex, 20l.—London Institution, 40l.—Surry, 10l.—Russell, 14l.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 55l.—Albion, 30l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 47l.

Gold in bars 3l. 18s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 15s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 1d. The 3 per cent. cons. on the 27th, were 70 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; the 5 per cent. navy, 99 $\frac{1}{8}$ .

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March 1817, extracted from the London Gazettes.

#### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 150.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ARDERN R. Stockport, hatter.  
 Atmore R. Foulham, Norfolk, grocer. (Willis and co. London)  
 Attfield J. Guildford, butcher. (Jenkins and co. L.)  
 Ashworth J. Boothfold, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. (Milne and co. London)  
 Adams L. and J. Barker, Doncaster, iron founders. (Mason, London)  
 Bidwood P. Plymouth, linen draper. (Sandys and co. L.)  
 Baker J. St. James's Street, dress maker. (Smith)  
 Blackwell R. Manchester, manufacturing chemist. (Harvey and co. London)  
 Berriman E. St. Ives, Cornwall, milliner. (Amory, L.)  
 Bennier R. Royd in Meltham, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer. (Batrye, L.)  
 Brown S. Chesterfield, grocer. (Cardale and Young, L.)  
 Brooke J. Rawfold, Yorkshire, oil-of-vitriol manufacturer. (Atkinson and co. Leeds)  
 Bottle W. Green Street, Kent, saddler. (Nelson, L.)  
 Barnett R. Mill wall, Poplar, barge builder. (Webb, L.)

Bouchier W. King Street, Holborn, watch maker. (Beckett)  
 Bradley B. Birmingham, common carrier. (Chester)  
 Brown J. Burnfall, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Meadowcroft, London)  
 Bennett C. and J. Little Ecclestone with Lasbrick, Lancashire, tanners. (Blakelock, L.)  
 Brown J. Cock hill, Ratcliffe highway, shopfeller. (Sweet and Stokes, London)  
 Brown E. and T. Hindle, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocers. (Wilfon, London)  
 Brookes W. Paternoster row, silk manufacturer. (Blacklow, London)  
 Collinson A. Stanley with Wrenthorpe, Yorkshire, boat builder.  
 Curtis E. Chiswick, surgeon. (Wrentmore, L.)  
 Cooper J. Low Mellwood, Lincoln, maltster. (Alexander and co. London)  
 Cleugh R. North Shields, hardwareman. (Cardale and co. London)  
 Clement J. Neaport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Plant)  
 Clarke R. East Dereham, Norfolk, innkeeper. (Longall and Butterfield, London)  
 Cree R. Plymouth Dock, linen draper. (Darke, L. Charleton)



- Charlton J. F. Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. (Bell, L.  
Dunn L. George street, Mile End road, rope maker. (Noy  
and co.  
Davison J. Warwick court, Holborn, merchant. (Nind  
and co.  
Drakeley J. and E. Clementson, Market Bosworth, Leices-  
tershire, hosiery. (King and Sowden, Hinckley  
Davis R. Low Fols, Yorkshire, dealer. (Willis and co. L.  
Dean P. E. and J. Fairbrother, Tottington, Lancashire,  
cotton spinner. (Appleby and co. L.  
Dunn E. Wolsley, Staffordshire, innkeeper. (Rudalls, L.  
Drew J. Liverpool, joiner. (Blackstock and co. L.  
Dutton T. King street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Oak-  
ley and co.  
Daniel C. Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire, victualler.  
(Dawson, London  
Foster J. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Leigh, L.  
Pickers T. Taunton, carver and gilder. (Anfice  
and co. London  
Fell J. Ratcliffe Highway, ironmonger. (Shave  
Fawcett T. Lindley, Yorkshire, butcher. (B. tye, L.  
Freeman S. Aldgate, innkeeper. (Makinson  
Farrands W. King street, Bermondsey, New road, laceman.  
(Hurd and co. London  
Farndon J. New Woodstock, Oxfordshire, watch maker and  
ironmonger. (Chilton  
Farmer W. S. Chorley, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Har-  
vey and Bennell, London  
Gaze M. Mitcham, brewer. (Drew and Sons, L.  
Grie W. Frodham, Chester, tanner. (Ellis, L.  
Grove P. Commercial road, victualler. (Bleasdale  
Grosvener J. Hart's hill, Worcestershire, rope manufactu-  
rer. (Bigg, London  
Gage M. Mitcham, brewer. (Drew and Sons, L.  
Green J. Churcham, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Thomp-  
son, London  
Guy T. Cowen bridge, Lancashire, shop keeper. (Ellis, L.  
Gudsmith G. Bridge street, Blackfriars, tavern keeper.  
(Lathow  
Green J. jun. Walfall, druggist. (Aunt, L.  
Game W. Enfield, shopkeeper. (Hamerton  
Gee W. Leeds, hosiery. (Fottle and co.  
Harvey W. G. Battle, gunpowder manufacturer. (Greg-  
ory and co. London  
Huxham G. Black hall, Devonshire, feedman. (Alex-  
ander, London  
Hopper E. Moor street, Soho, victualler. (Whitton  
Holmes J. A. Holmes and J. Holmes, Tong, Yorkshire,  
woolapler. (Nettlefold, L.  
Hold W. Welbeck street, St. Mary le bonne, builder. (De-  
bary and co.  
Minchcliffe M. Daw Green, York. (Wiglesworth, L.  
Hartley W. Bailden, Yorkshire, worked manufacturer.  
(Evans, London  
Higson J. Frodham, Cheshire, beer brewer. (Leigh, L.  
Hill W. Bridlington, corn merchant. (Hurd and co.  
Haines N. T. Lloyd's Coffee House, underwriter.  
Stevenfon  
Hilling J. S. Norwich, jeweller. (Poole and co.  
Hanny M. Huddersfield, liquor merchant. (Exley, L.  
Harris J. St. Nicholas, Worcester, baker. (Platt, L.  
Jones T. Liverpool merchant. (Blackstock and co. L.  
Jayne J. Lansley, Monmouthshire, coal merchant.  
(Price and Williams, L.  
Kilshaw E. Lancaster, soap boiler. (Alexander and  
Holmes, London  
Lane R. jun. Norwich, bookseller. (King, L.  
Luth J. Frome, Selwood, Somerset, clothier. (Williams, L.  
Lea T. Stapenhill, Derby, dealer. (Lowes, L.  
Lee W. Cononley, York, tanner. (Jones, L.  
Little W. South Shields, linen draper. (Plumptree, L.  
Lloyd J. Tring, Hertfordshire, surgeon. (Aubrey and co. L.  
Levison H. Haydon square, merchant. (Pitcher and co.  
Lewis P. R. and J. F. Morris, St. Martin's lane. (Pearson  
Lancaster J. Whitley Lower, Yorkshire, woollen cloth ma-  
nufacturer. (Battye, L.  
Martin M. R. Fills, and W. Cock, Plymouth, and Dock,  
and Gosport, contractors. (Darke and co. L.  
Middleton J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, insurance broker.  
(Willis and co. L.  
Meddex M. Bread street, merchant. (Birkitt  
Morterhead T. Manchester, milkman. (Ellis, L.  
Murray W. Bath, money scrivener. (Burfoot, L.  
Morrall W. Birmingham, factor. (Long and co. L.  
M'Williams, George street, Spitalfields, victualler. (Tem-  
pler and co.  
Marth H. Brentford, boot maker. (Jones, L.  
Mullock J. Bickton Heath, Shropshire, nurseryman,  
(Griffiths, London  
Moody J. Half-way houses, Portsea, grocer. (Briggs  
and co. London  
Mortlock M. Wimbledon, farmer. (Ross and Hall L.  
Morrice D. Tenby, Pembrokeshire, rope maker. (Bigg, L.  
Niblett F. Bread street, Cheapside, scrivener. (Willey  
Ormrod S. Bolton, leather cutter. (Meddowcroft, L.  
Pugh E. Lewes, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Taylor, L.  
Price G. Threadneedle street, hardwareman. (Oldham  
Freiton J. Manor hill, Shiffnal, salop, miller. (Dykes, L.  
Porter R. and H. Porter, Rood lane, ship brokers.  
(Young  
Price J. Bristol, ironmonger. (Clarke and Richards, L.  
Pearson G. Macclesfield, and W. Sykes, Milk street, silk  
manufacturers. (James, L.  
Pollock J. North Shields, bookseller. (Robinson and co. L.  
Purley J. High street, Poplar, grocer. (Templer  
and co. London  
Pearson T. North Shields, linen draper. (Robinson  
and co. London  
Platow J. and G. Liverpool, coopers. (Windle, L.  
Ramsom G. Stowmarket, Suffolk, innkeeper. (Spice, L.  
Ringer J. Lucas street, Commercial road, baker.  
(Heard, London  
Robertson C. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, L.  
Robinson W. and S. Smith, Clapham, Liverpool, merchants.  
(Clarke and Richards, L.  
Richardson B. Manchester, warehouseman. (Clarke  
and co. London  
Randles G. Liverpool, insurance broker. (Adlington,  
and co. London  
Richardson T. Norwich, chemist. (Steward and co.  
Sindet J. M. and J. L. Sindet, Austin Friars, merchants,  
(Robinson and co.  
Summerfett J. Shorted, Kent, farmer. (Courteen and co.  
Slaiter J. Stockport, victualler. (Milne and co. L.  
Scott R. B. Spring Gardens, printer. (Elliot  
Scott W. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Willis  
and co. London  
Smith D. Kirkburton, Yorkshire, scribbling miller.  
(Evans, London  
Southell W. Liverpool, cabinet maker. (Blackstock  
Simmonds J. Illington, ship builder. (Lake, L.  
Street W. New Court, Throgmorton street, wine merchant  
(Warrand  
Stotworthy G. Shoreditch, victualler. (Pinkerton  
Shaw S. G. St. Albans, bookseller. (Downes, L.  
Standish L. H. Bishopgate street without, straw hat manu-  
facturer. (Mitchell and co.  
Sheppard R. W. Aldermanbury, Blackwell hill, factor.  
(Carpenter  
Satt R. and W. Stone, Staffordshire, dealers. (Barber, L.  
Stevenson W. Maiden Newton, Dorsetshire, grocer.  
(Pearson, London  
Traylon C. Sutton, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Toms, L.  
Tugood J. Lancaster, ironmonger. (Alexander and  
Holme, London  
Thompson T. E. and T. Nether Compton, Dorsetshire, flax  
spinners. (Burfoot, L.  
Townsend J. Ludgate street, warehouseman. (Chapman  
and co.  
Toulman W. Carmarthen street, Tottenham court road,  
money scrivener. (Evitt and co. L.  
Tusingham J. Chester, bookseller. (Lowden, L.  
White T. jun. Emsworth, Hampshire, carpenter. (Car, L.  
Willerton T. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer.  
Webb T. Wellington, Shropshire, innkeeper. (Baxter and  
Bowker, London  
Willey J. Willoughby, Leicestershire. (Chilton  
Wall S. Thatcham, Berks, shopkeeper. (Riggs and co. L.  
Workman P. Fenchurch street, victualler. (Eardshaw  
Wilkinson J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant. (High-  
more, London  
Webster G. Mirfield, Yorkshire, clothier. (Evans, L.  
Williams F. Coleman street, packer. (Farren  
Warren R. King street, Holborn, baker. (Stratton and co.  
Wright R. Rofsgill hall, Westmoreland, dealer. (Ad-  
dison, London  
Wragg W. Alfreton, Derbyshire, blacksmith. (Long and  
Austen, London  
Wells J. Poland street, cheesemonger. (Phipps  
Woodburn J. Millthorpe, Westmoreland, timber merchant  
Wiffin W. jun. Lavenham, Suffolk, grocer. (Wiggles-  
worth and co. London  
Willey W. Leicester, draper. (Burley and co. L.

## DIVIDENDS.

- |                                       |                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Atkinson J. Crutched Friars           | Brown J. Goswell street               | Cooke W. V. Warwick                 |
| Atkinson T. York                      | Bainis M. Halifax                     | Chefney H. High Holborn             |
| Abbott R. Bradby, Derbyshire          | Brewerton T. and S. Rackham,          | Cogan J. Staines                    |
| Barlow J. Sheffield                   | Norwich                               | Colison R. Crooked lane             |
| Bell N. Boreham Park, Hertford        | Cox B. Wood street                    | Chipperfield T. Much Hadham, Hert-  |
| Baker J. and R. Shaw, Spunhamland,    | Cooper W. Shepton Mallett             | fordshire                           |
| Berks                                 | Chamly T. Liverpool                   | Crooke P. Torton, Lancashire        |
| Barlee C. W. Lambeth                  | Carden W. Bristol                     | Davison W. jun. Heston, Middlesex   |
| Bolas T. Inner Temple, and J. Rob-    | Collier J. Bedford                    | Dodson H. and J. Dodson, Three Tun- |
| son, Crutched Friars                  | Coles J. Smithfield                   | court, Southwark                    |
| Bradshaw J. and J. Lancaster          | Crane S. and H. S. Crome, Stratford,  | Dunsford S. Honiton                 |
| Brown G. Lime street                  | Essex                                 | Doeg A. Newcastle upon Tyne         |
| Boshill W. Allesley, Warwickshire     | Cumming A. and J. Swonnell, Little    | Dickenson W. Coventry               |
| Blaire S. Birmingham                  | Eadcheap                              | Downward D. Liverpool               |
| Barnard D. Sheffield                  | Chapman J. Mansel street, Goodman     | Dean J. Nutkins Corner, Bermondsey  |
| Burter H. Leamington Priors           | Fields                                | Dyson E. Old 'Change                |
| Boardman S. and R. Liverpool          | Claney W. St. Mary Axe                | Day F. Grove hill, Yorkshire        |
| Ball J. Belcher, jun. Kensington      | Christian P. H., J. G. Clarke, and C. | Davis E. Balcombe, Somersetshire    |
| Bauch T. Queen street, Cheapside      | Bawen, College hill                   | Davis W. Newbury                    |
| Blackhurst T. Lea, Lancashire         | Crane, Stratford                      | Ellis W. Christ church, Hampshire   |
| Bower R. Manchester                   | Collin W. Harwich                     | Elvin T. Lynn                       |
| Brumidge, Stone Mill, Gloucestershire | Cammack W. Whitechapel road           | Elder J. Ainswick                   |

- Foster T. and E. S. Foster, Yalding, Kent  
 Field J. Gresham, Norfolk  
 Furnace G. Newcastle upon Tyne  
 Freeman W. Lincoln  
 Folwel M. Towcester  
 Gillingham H. Jun. Corfe Castle  
 Gowdy T. Clements lane  
 Graham J. Carlisle  
 Hingston, and R. Hingston, Walbrook  
 Hore W. Burton in Kendal, Westmoreland  
 Henderon J. and A. Nelson, Mitre court, Milk street  
 Horsey J. Jun. Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire  
 Heathfield M. Old Broad street, R. Heathfield, Sheffield, and T. Heathfield, Tiverton  
 Heywood J. Manchester  
 Hambridge J. Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire  
 Hafford J. Leicester  
 Haimarack J. Newcastle, Staffordshire  
 Holmes F. Warwick  
 Howell E. and J. Change Alley  
 Homes P. Stourport  
 Hillary T. P. Mark lane  
 Hardman A. Bolton, Lancashire  
 Heaton J. Heaton, Lancashire  
 Hodgson J. Birmingham  
 Hewson J. Wigton, Cumberland  
 Inns T. Gaydon, Warwickshire  
 Irwin J. Church court, Clement's lane  
 Jearer J. Maidstone  
 Jackson H. Strand  
 James E. Roberts Rouse, and S. Murder, Jun. Portsmouth  
 Jefferies T. Hanley, Staffordshire  
 Kirkman J. Gower street  
 Kerkham R. Jun. Spalding  
 Keene S. Upper North place, Gray's inn lane  
 Kemp W. Bath  
 Kendrick J. Toddington  
 Luker H. Walton, Surry  
 Laycock T. Minories  
 Layland T. Ashton under Lime  
 Lynnell S. and W. and E. Perkins, Chatham  
 Larnin G. Brighton  
 Love C. Old Bond street  
 Low A. Berkeley street, Clerkenwell  
 Lark H. and J. Woodhead, Essex street, Strand  
 Minton R. Hereford  
 Murray W. Pall Mall court, Pall Mall  
 Mackcoul J. Worthing, Sussex  
 Medford M. Finsbury square  
 Moffatt T. and J. Brown, Gofwell street  
 Millichap T. Whitstones, Worcestershire  
 Mayo J. Overbury, Worcestershire  
 Mayer J. Fetter lane  
 May R. Southwold, Suffolk  
 Nicholson T. Colford, Gloucestershire  
 Nettlefold J. Dartford  
 Newel J. Great Malvern  
 Nias T. and J. White, Old Broad street, City  
 Outhwaite J. and G. Pancras lane  
 Payne J. W. H. Warwick square  
 Pettel P. Great Winchester street  
 Randall R. Coleman street  
 Rutherford J. Newcastle upon Tyne  
 Ranney J. Northumberland square  
 Ring S. Bristol  
 Rodgers C. Melton Mowbray  
 Reay J. Mark lane  
 Robins V. T. Kent street, Southwark  
 Robinson J. Robertsbridge, Sussex  
 Street J. and W. Street, Bucklersbury  
 Sharpley W. and J. Daulby, Liverpool  
 Sewell R. Piccadilly  
 Shaw W. Long Acre  
 Snuggs S. S. Lizard street, Bartholomew square  
 Shotter G. Reading  
 Smythman J. Birmingham  
 Shaw J. Plymouth Dock  
 Sayer J. Norwich  
 Stevens J. Liverpool  
 Smith T. Lawrence Pountney lane  
 Short E. G. Tottenham court road  
 Sharp J. Market Deeping  
 Sanderson B. P. Newgate street  
 Swales C. W. Summerset street, Portman square  
 Spooner R. Cornhill  
 Saywell J. Macclesfield, and A. Kirkman, Wood street  
 Shotter G. Reading  
 Scarratt R. B. Hednesford, Staffordshire  
 Stockley R. Ivettay Bank, Staffordshire  
 Timbrell W. and W. T. Timbrell, Grange walk, Bermondsey  
 Tomlinson S. Leek, Staffordshire  
 Thresher R. Cheapside  
 Tadhunter J. Hythe  
 Tharme S. Stone  
 Turnbridge G. and J. Smith, Lower Shadwell  
 Taylor B. and W. Fleet street  
 Underdown T. Colyton  
 Vincent J. Wells  
 Van Dyck P. D. A. J. G. Leaven, and W. A. de Gruiter Vinck, Circus, Minories  
 Wynde J. Leominster  
 Wilkinfon T. and S. Wilkinfon, Nottingham  
 Whellier T. Exeter  
 Wilkinfon L. Nottingham  
 Warner H. and S. Sells, Bristol  
 Wimbolt W. and W. Lukyn, St. Paul's Church yard  
 Wheatley T. Stockwell street, Greenwich  
 Wallis J. Leicester  
 Waters M. Nicholas lane  
 Welford J. Broad street, Ratcliffe  
 Windey M. Bath  
 Williams E. Plymouth Dock  
 Wilson E. Hull  
 Wade J. Burntwood, Staffordshire,

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE month of February, like the preceding one, was particularly favorable to the operations of agriculture, which were pursued throughout most successfully, and without a check: the heavy lands, notwithstanding, presented considerable difficulty of culture, enhanced by the low condition of the farm-horses, among those proprietors who had it not in their power to support them so liberally as usual. The high winds, mischievous in other respects, have had the good effect of drying and improving the quality of the corn in stack, and have, in some measure, stood in the place of frost, by drying the lands, during so many months drenched with constant rain. The succeeding dry weather has had the same beneficial effect. The remainder of the autumnal wheat-sowing was chiefly finished in the last month, and very well put in. The late frosts and dry weather have checked the wheats, which were previously in a verdant and forward state, but with the exception of those which were latest sown and have appeared; they have set generally a healthy appearance, and are waiting for mild weather and moderate spring showers to render them a luxuriant crop. A considerable breadth, it is supposed, will be sown with spring wheat. Many beans and spring tares were sown in the beginning of the month, and the farmers are now in the height of business, getting in their lent corn. The great forwardness of vegetation has received a check from the late dry and cold weather, which, it is hoped, came too early to affect the fruit. Good beans and barley in great request; wheat, it is probable, has seen its maximum of price. Hay and fodder have been plentiful; turnips and potatoes rather otherwise, and dear in the northern counties. The crops of Swedish turnips have been found invaluable. Complaints from most quarters that fat stock has not sufficiently paid the feeder, whilst the butchers have been making great profits. Lean stock on the advance, and wool in some degree. The fall of lambs generally successful, both in number and condition. Good horses are in considerable demand, at an advanced price; and also good milch cows. It is supposed that not more than one-third of the quantity of barley will be malted this year, compared with the average of former years. The present may be looked upon as the most favorable Report we have had for some time; and, among other advantages, it may be unreservedly stated, that the sentiment of the great majority throughout every part of Britain, is ardently and anxiously favorable to radical parliamentary reform, as the only means of obviating the recurrence of those dangers and distresses which have been heaped upon the country.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 6d. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Bacon 5s. to 5s. 4d.—Fat 3s. 8d.

Coru Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 132s.—Barley 22s. to 60s.—Oats 16s. to 52s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 15d. to 17¼d.—Hay 3l. to 6l. per load.—Clover do. from 4l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.—Straw 1l. 15s. to 2l. 8s.

Coals in the pool 37s. 6d. to 44s. per chaldron,

POLITICAL



## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

*Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

OUR regard for the honour of our country, and our dutiful and profound reverence for the royal dynasty of the Guelphs, has always led us deeply to lament the equivocal origin of the late wars; and, consequently, to deplore that triumph of bad passions which led to an attempted degradation of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON. Our conscientious regard for truth and justice on this subject has exposed us to much obloquy on the part of those who adopt their political faith on trust; but who, knowing less than we do of the iniquities of the public press, know less of the arts by which a large portion of the English nation have been made to believe that some acts of Napoleon's, still *unnamed* and *unknown*, were a just cause of the wars waged against him and France. We repeat again and again, not only that no glory can be achieved in wars of questionable justice and necessity, but that little glory can, under any circumstances, attend victory over a divided people.\* But the sending of Napoleon a close prisoner to the rock of St. Helena for the crime of successfully defending France against endless confederacies, is a deed without a parallel in the history of the world, except in the case of Regulus.—Under this just, and honest, and disinterested impression, we deeply regret the necessity which led to the publication of the following documents.

*An Appeal to the British Nation, published in London, by M. Santini, messenger to the cabinet of the ex-Emperor, and keeper of his port-folio.*

If any doubts could have existed in my mind as to the execution of the duty I owed my unfortunate master, these doubts would have been removed by the generous feelings which every Englishman has expressed to whom I have related the story of his sufferings. It is now manifest to me, that the British nation has only to know the facts I am about to state for amelioration of that treatment, which not only embitters

his existence, but which menaces life itself, and affixes a deep stain on the character of a country to whose officers he surrendered himself, in the confidence of its honour and magnanimity. I shall take care not to abuse the feelings of those I address by an exaggerated statement. I shall confine myself to a strict relation of facts, supported by the document which is annexed. In taking this measure, I rely on the protection of the English nation, as I have not been guilty of any calumny, or intended offence, and I trust an appeal to humanity and the laws of nations will not be slighted or rejected, because it is made by an humble individual in favour of unfortunate greatness.

I am a native of the island of Corsica; at the age of 13 I entered the military service in the battalion of Corsican sharpshooters. I was present at the battles of Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena, Prussian Elau, Friedland, Ratisbonn, Eckmuhl, Aspern, Ypersberg, Wagram, and finally, at the battle of Polosk, after which I quitted the profession of a soldier for that of a courier. When the Emperor departed from Fontainebleau, for the island of Elba, I determined on following him, without feeling any concern about the rank in which I might continue my services. A short time after our arrival, I was presented to the Emperor. He recognized an old soldier, who had never failed in the fulfilment of his duty, and had the goodness to grant me the places of messenger to his cabinet and keeper of his port-folio. I returned to France in 1815, in the suite of the Emperor, and, after the battle of Waterloo, I accompanied him to Rochfort, and on board the English ship the Bellerophon. Finally, I was one of the few faithful servants of his Majesty, who had the happiness to follow him to St. Helena, where, for nearly a year, I served near his person. The Emperor, on his arrival, resided in the house of a merchant named Balcombe, where he remained for about two months: Mr. Balcombe's house was neither suitable nor convenient; but for this Sir George Cockburn was in no way blameable. On every occasion he endeavoured to conciliate the duties of his office with the respect and delicacy which were due to the rank and misfortunes of his august prisoner. From thence the Emperor was transferred to Longwood, which was once a farm belonging to the East-India Company. In this wretched asylum he still remains. His sleeping chamber is scarcely large enough to contain a bed and a few chairs. The roof of this hovel consists of paper, coated with pitch, which is beginning to rot, and through which the rain-water and dew

\* There are those who, in this nineteenth century, still think and publish, that Glory may be achieved in any kind of war, even by a banditti, who may surround a house in the night, and put all the family to the sword—or who, hearing of a feud in a house which they had hitherto found too strong for them, by joining one of the parties may be enabled to maim or murder the other party, and carry off their chief into captivity. We think otherwise.

dew penetrate. In addition to all these inconveniences the house is infested by rats, who devour every thing that they can reach! All the Emperor's linen, even that which was lately sent to England, has been gnawed and completely destroyed by them. For want of closets, the linen is necessarily exposed upon the floor. When the Emperor is at dinner, the rats run about the apartment, and even creep between his feet. The report of a house having been built for the Emperor, which, it has been said, was sent from England, is entirely false. Some pieces of timber work have, indeed, arrived; but the governor declared that a house cannot be built in less than three or four years. When the Emperor was established at Longwood, Sir G. Cockburn introduced the most exact economy into every branch of the expenditure. The Emperor, however, never wanted what was necessary, and the Admiral always took care that nothing should be refused which, with due regard to the locality, the person of the Emperor, and his duty, was indispensable. It is not, however, economy which the new governor has introduced into the household of the Emperor; it is absolute want. It is to be recollected the governor took upon himself the entire charge of the maintenance of Napoleon and his suite; but the provisions he furnishes are always in too small a quantity, and also, very often, of bad quality. In the latter case, when the Emperor's house-steward (Cipriani) has found himself under the necessity of sending back the provisions, the articles are never replaced by others more fit for use, and it has been necessary to wait until the following day for a supply. It has often happened, that, on finding himself without any butcher's meat for the Emperor's table, the steward has sent me to purchase a sheep, for which I have paid 4gs. and often could procure only pork for making soup. Capt. Poppleton, of the 53 regiment, appointed to guard the Emperor, if he is the man of honour I believe him to be, will not fail to bear witness that he has often lent candles to lighten this abode of desolation, as well as bread, butter, poultry, and even salt. I was even, from necessity, in the habit of repairing secretly to the English camp to purchase butter, eggs, and bread, of the soldiers' wives, otherwise the Emperor would often have been without breakfast, and even without dinner! The governor sent seven servants to Longwood, but the Emperor was obliged to dismiss four of them from inability to supply them with food! on which the governor granted soldiers' rations to the three that remained. Often has it also happened that Cipriani, the steward, has purchased from these three servants the rations of bread they received from the camp, in consequence of the want of provisions for the

Emperor and his suite, which had not arrived.—It is a fact, which will appear incredible, but which is not the less true, that the Emperor is limited to a bottle of wine per day. Marshal and Madame Bertrand, General Montholon and his Lady, General Gourgon, and Count de Las Cazas, have also each their bottle. Marshal Bertrand has three children; M. de Montholon two; and M. de las Cazas one, about fifteen or sixteen years of age; and for all these mouths the governor allows no rations! In this state of things the Emperor has been compelled to sell all his plate, to procure the first necessities of life! I myself broke it in pieces before it was sent to the market. The produce of the sale was deposited, by order of the governor, in the hands of Mr. Balcombe, and the Emperor was not permitted to touch a single penny. When the house steward, wishing to supply the deficiency of the provisions furnished by the governor, makes purchases himself, which happens every day! he can only pay for them by orders upon Mr. Balcombe. I used to rise at break of day, and when I did not succeed in shooting a few pigeons, in the neighbourhood of our dwelling, the Emperor frequently had nothing for breakfast. The provisions do not reach Longwood until two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and when they were of so bad a quality that the house steward had to send them back, the Emperor subsisted entirely on the produce of my shooting. On these occasions, the cook thought himself fortunate in having brought from Paris some portable cakes, with which he made soup for the Emperor. There is no water fit for cooking at Longwood. Very good water may, however, be procured at a distance of 1200 yards, which might be conveyed to the Emperor's barracks at an expence of from 12 to 1500 francs. The house is only supplied by the water which is brought from this fountain: it is open only once during the day, at all other times it is locked. The key is kept by an English officer, who is scarcely ever present when water is wanted. There is a conduit for conveying water to the English camp: but it was thought unnecessary to do as much for the unfortunate Napoleon. I spare the great and humane English nation a picture of the other insults and humiliations to which the Emperor is exposed, and also a further detail of the complaints which the Emperor makes against the governor, Sir Hudson Lowe. I shall confine myself to observing that at the last visit the governor made to Longwood, and at which I was present, he offended him to such a degree that the Emperor said, "have you not then done with insulting me? Leave my presence, and never let me see you again, unless you have received orders from your government to assassinate me; you will then find me ready to



lay open my breast to you. My person is in your power. You may shed my blood."—The climate of Longwood is besides most unhealthy; every thing is there in extremes—the humidity, the wind, and the heat.—Admiral Cockburn had marked out a circuit of two leagues for the Emperor's promenade; the present governor has, without any motive, abridged it to half a league. The inconveniences of the climate of Longwood, and particularly the humidity to which the Emperor is exposed, have considerably injured his health; and it is the opinion of his English physician that he cannot remain there another year without hazarding his life. The Emperor having disposed of his plate could dispense with the services of the keeper of the plate, and, having been compelled to diminish the number of his horses, for want of a sufficient supply of forage, he has discharged one or two grooms whom he kept in his service; having no longer any cabinet, the office of *huissier* became equally superfluous, and he thought proper to dismiss me. In the same manner, objects of the first necessity, for his household, suffer daily diminution. Colonel Poniatowski has since been removed from the island by order of the governor. We departed from Saint Helena on the seventy-eighth of October on board the English frigate the *Orontes*, and, after having sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, we again returned to St. Helena. There we remained for several days without being suffered to land. The Emperor, having been informed of our return, caused some provisions to be purchased in James Town for our voyage to England, which were sent on board the vessel. We were, however, under the necessity of sending back the live stock, as the captain insisted on our killing it immediately. As for the wine, we never tasted it during the voyage, as we would not submit to have the Emperor's present, which was strictly our own, distributed to us in rations by the captain. On the 25th of February we arrived at Portsmouth, from whence I proceeded to London, to fulfil the painful but sacred duty which I now discharge, by the publication of this narrative.

*Letter, by order of the Emperor Napoleon: addressed by General Count Montholon, to Sir Hudson Lowe, British Governor of the Island of St. Helena.*

General, I have received the treaty of the 2d of August, 1815, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 23d of July. The Emperor Napoleon protests against the contents of that treaty; he is not the prisoner of England, after having placed his abdication in the hands of the representatives of the nation, for the advantage of the constitution

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adopted by the French people, and in favour of his son, he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with the view of living there, as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right. The person of the Emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England, but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, either in fact or of right, even according to the laws and customs of England, which never included, in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards, or Portuguese, though united to these powers by treaties of alliance and making war conjointly with them. The Convention of the 2d of August, concluded fifteen days after the Emperor was in England, cannot have of right any effect. It exhibits only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe for the oppression of a single man!—a coalition which the opinion of every nation and all the principles of sound morality equally disavow. The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, having neither in fact nor in right any claim over the person of the Emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him.

Had the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor of Austria, that prince would have recollected the relations which religion and nature have formed between a father and a son—relations which are never violated with impunity. He would have recollected that Napoleon had four times restored to him his throne: viz. at Leoben in 1797—at Luneville in 1804—when his armies were under the walls of Vienna—at Presburg in 1806, and at Vienna in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital, and three-fourths of the monarchy! That prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the bivouac in Moravia in 1806, and at the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, at Erfurth, and during twelve years of daily correspondence. He would have recollected the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when, though he could have made him (with the wreck of his army) prisoner, he contented himself with taking his parole, and allowed him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers to which the Emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital for him—assuredly, that prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the King of Prussia,

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Prussia, that sovereign could not have forgotten that it depended on the Emperor, after the battle of Friedland, to place another prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten, in the presence of a disarmed enemy, the protestations of attachment and the sentiments of gratitude which he testified to him in 1812, at the interviews in Dresden.—It accordingly appears from articles 2 and 5, of the treaty of the 2d of August, that these princes, being incapable of exercising any influence over the disposal of the Emperor, who was not in their power, accede to what may be done thereon by his Britannic Majesty, who takes upon himself the charge of fulfilling every obligation. These princes have reproached the Emperor Napoleon with having preferred the protection of the English laws to theirs. The false ideas which the Emperor Napoleon had formed of the liberality of the laws of England, and of the influence of the opinion of a great, generous, and free people over their government, decided him to prefer the protection of these laws to that of a father-in-law or an old friend. The Emperor Napoleon had it in his power to secure, by a diplomatic treaty, whatever was personal to himself, by putting himself either at the head of the army of the Loire, or at the head of the army of the Gironde, commanded by General Clausel; but wishing, henceforth, for nothing but retirement and the protection of the laws of a free state, either English or American, all stipulations appeared to him unnecessary. He conceived that the English people were more bound by a conduct which was, on his part, frank, noble, and full of confidence, than they would have been by the most solemn treaties. He has been deceived, but this error will for ever cause true Britons to blush, and will, in the present as well as the future generations, be a proof of the bad faith of the English administration.

Austrian and Prussian commissioners have arrived at St. Helena. If the object of their mission be the fulfilment of a part of the duties which the Emperors of Austria and Russia have contracted by the treaty of the 2d of August, and to take care that the English agents, in a small colony, in the midst of the ocean, do not fail in the respect due to a prince connected with these sovereigns by the bonds of relationship and so many other ties, traits of the character which belong to these two monarchs will be recognized in this proceeding; but you, sir, have declared that these commissioners have neither the right nor the power of giving any opinion on what may be passing on this rock! The English ministers have caused the Emperor Napoleon to be transported to St. Helena, at the distance of two thousand leagues from Europe! This rock, situated within the tropics, and five hundred

leagues from any continent, is subject to the devouring heats of these latitudes. It is covered with clouds and fogs during three-fourths of the year, and is at once the most arid and the most humid country in the world. Such a clime is most inimical to the health of the Emperor, and hatred must have dictated the choice of this residence, as well as the instructions given by the English ministry to the officers commanding in the island.

They have even been ordered to call the Emperor Napoleon General, as if it were wished to oblige him to consider himself as never having reigned in France. The reason which determined him not to assume an incognito name, as he might have resolved to do on leaving France, were these: first magistrate for life of the Republic under the title of First Consul he concluded the preliminaries of London and the treaty of Amiens with the King of Great Britain; and received, as ambassadors, Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Merry, and Lord Whitworth, who resided in that quality at his court. He accredited to the King of England, Count Otto and General Andreossi, who resided as ambassadors at the court of Windsor. When, after an exchange of letters between the ministers for foreign affairs of the two monarchies, Lord Lauderdale came to Paris invested with full powers from the King of England, he treated with the plenipotentiaries possessing full powers from the Emperor Napoleon, and remained for several months at the court of the Tuileries: when Lord Castlereagh afterwards signed, at Chatillon, the ultimatum, which the allied powers presented to the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor Napoleon, he thereby recognized the fourth dynasty. This ultimatum was more advantageous than the treaty of Paris, but in exacting that France should renounce Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, it required what was contrary to the propositions of Frankfort, and the proclamations of the allied powers—what was contrary to the oath, by which, at his coronation, the Emperor swore to maintain the integrity of the empire. The Emperor, besides, thought that these natural limits were necessary, both for the security of France and to preserve the equilibrium of Europe; he thought that the French nation in the situation in which it was, ought rather to run the hazard of all the chances of war than to depart from that policy; France had obtained this integrity, and would have preserved it with honour, if treason had not arrayed itself to aid of the allies. The treaty of the 2d of August, and the act of the British Parliament, called the Emperor Napoleon—Bonaparte, and gave him only the title of General. The title of General Bonaparte is doubtless eminently glorious, the Emperor bore it at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Rivoli, at Arcole, at Leoben, at the Pyramids,



ramids, at Aboukir; but for seventeen years he has borne those of First Consul and Emperor, which proves that he has been both first magistrate of the Republic, and sovereign of the fourth dynasty. Those who think that nations are like flocks which belong of divine right to certain families, do not belong to the age, nor do they participate in the spirit of the English Legislation, which has several times changed the order of its dynasty, because great changes had taken place in public opinion, in which the reigning princes not participating, they became enemies to the welfare of the great majority of the nation, for kings are only hereditary magistrates; who exist for the welfare of nations, and not nations for the satisfaction of kings.

It is in the same hateful spirit that orders have been given that the Emperor Napoleon shall not be allowed to write or receive any letters, unless they are opened and read by the English ministers and the officers at St. Helena. They have interdicted to him the possibility of receiving intelligence from his wife, his mother, his son, or his brothers; and when, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having his letters read by subaltern officers, he wished to send his letters sealed to the Prince Regent, he was told that the order could not be departed from, and the letters must pass open, such being the instructions of the ministry. This conduct needs no observation; it gives rise, however, to strange ideas as to the spirit of the administration which could dictate what would be disavowed even at Algiers. Letters have arrived at St. Helena, for the officers in the suite of the Emperor; they were broken open and transmitted to you, but you have not communicated them, because they did not come through the channel of the English ministry. Thus they had to go back 4,000 leagues, and these officers had the grief of knowing, that there was intelligence on the rock, from their wives, their parents, their children, and that they could not know the nature of it for six months—the heart must solace itself! They could not obtain either the Morning Chronicle, the British Press, or any French Journals: now and then a few stray numbers of the Times reached Longwood. In consequence of a request made on board the Northumberland, some books were sent, but all those relative to the affairs of late years have been carefully kept back. He wished to correspond with a bookseller in London, in order to have direct the books which he wanted, and those relative to the events of the day—this was prevented. An English author, having made a tour in France, and having published an account of it in London, took the trouble to transmit it to you, in order that it might be presented to the Emperor; you thought proper not to transmit it because it was

not sent to you by the express desire of your government. It is said also, that other books sent by their authors have not been transmitted, because some of them were inscribed to the Emperor Napoleon, and others to Napoleon the Great. The English ministry is not authorized to order any of these vexations; the law, although unique, by which the British Parliament regards the Emperor Napoleon as a prisoner of war, has never prohibited prisoners of war from subscribing to journals or receiving printed books—such a prohibition only takes place in the dungeons of the Inquisition. The island of St. Helena is ten leagues in circumference; it is inaccessible every where; brigs surround the coast; posts are stationed on the shore within sight of each other, which render impracticable any communication with the sea. There is only one small town (James' Town), where there is an anchorage and where vessels touch. To prevent an individual from quitting the island, it is sufficient to guard the shore by land and sea. To lay an interdict on the interior of the island can therefore have no other object than to deprive him of a promenade of from eight to ten miles, which it would be possible to make on horseback, and the privation of which will shorten the life of the Emperor. The Emperor has been established at Longwood, exposed to every wind, and where the land is sterile and uninhabitable, without water, and not susceptible of any cultivation. There is a circuit marked out of about 1,200 toises; at about 11 or 1,200 distance a camp is established on a hill, and another camp in an opposite direction at the same distance; in short, in the midst of the heat of the tropic there is nothing to be seen but camps. Admiral Malcolm having learnt the utility which the Emperor would derive from a tent in that situation, caused one to be set up by his sailors, at 20 paces distance in front of the house; it was the only place in which shade could be found. The Emperor had as much reason to be satisfied with the spirit that animated the officers and soldiers of the brave 53d regiment, as he had been with the crew of the Northumberland.

The house of Longwood was built to serve as a barn for the Company's farm; the deputy governor of the island had since built some chambers; it served him for a country house, but it was not in a proper habitable state; workmen have been employed at it for a year, and the Emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insalubrity of inhabiting a house in the progress of building. The chamber in which he sleeps is too small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions; but every alteration at Longwood prolongs the inconvenience of having workmen there. There, are, however, in this miserable territory,



ritory, beautiful situations, presenting fine trees, gardens, and good houses. There is, besides, Plantation House: but the positive instructions of government forbid you from giving up this house, although much expence would thereby have been saved to your government—an expence incurred in fitting up at Longwood a hut, covered with paper which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between us and the inhabitants of the island; you have, in fact, placed the house at Longwood in seclusion; you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison: it seems, therefore, to be your study to deprive us of the little resource which this miserable territory affords, and we are here just as we should be on the insulated and uninhabited rock of Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St. Helena, you have, sir, rendered the situation of the Emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed to you that you violate even the laws of your Legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of general officers, prisoners of war. You have replied, that you act according to the letter of your instructions, and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by them.

I have the honour to be your very humble and very obedient servant,

The General Count de Montholon.

After I had signed this letter, I received your's of the 17th August, in which you subjoin the account of an annual sum of 20,000*l.* sterling, which you consider indispensable for the support of the expences of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reductions which you thought possible. We do not think we have any thing to do with the discussion of this point; the table of the Emperor is scarcely provided with common necessaries, and all the provisions are of the worst quality. You ask of the Emperor a sum of 12,000*l.* sterling, as your Government will only allow 8,000*l.* for all the expenses. I have already had the honour of informing you that the Emperor has no funds; that for a year past he has neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed, or is passing, in Europe. Transported by force to this rock, without being able to write or to receive any answer, the Emperor is now entirely at the mercy of English agents. The Emperor has always desired, and is still desirous, to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it so soon as you render it possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the island with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any inquisition on your part, or by any of your agents. Thenceforth the wants of the Emperor

would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf might send him the funds necessary to provide for them.

The letter of Lord Bathurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas. Are your ministers then ignorant, that the spectacle of a great man in captivity and adversity is a most sublime spectacle? Are they ignorant that Napoleon at St. Helena, in the midst of persecutions of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred, and more venerable than when seated upon the first throne in the world, where for so long a time he was the arbiter of kings? Those who in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon are blind to their own character, and that of the nation which they represent.

MONTHOLON.

On the 18th of March, Lord Holland moved for papers on the subject of Napoleon's treatment, the production of which was opposed by Lord Bathurst, who justified all the acts of the gaoler, on the ground that they were ordered by himself and his colleagues. For our own part, we are ashamed to say, that we almost hesitate on this peculiar subject to oppose truth to the passionate prejudices of those of our contemporaries; who, having so long acted under false convictions, and having sanctioned such horrible deeds of blood, are now ashamed, or afraid, to admit their errors.

Yet so it has been, and so unhappily it seems destined to be in all ages!—Mankind allow themselves for a season to be duped by knaves or fools—they give their sanction to some injustice—they are then ashamed to recant—in the mean time the victims fall—and their fate is subsequently followed by a too-late repentance! That this repentance will follow in this instance we are morally certain, because the gross assertions on which the severities towards Napoleon have been attempted to be justified, are utterly void of truth.

Those who wish to inform themselves on subjects which so deeply involve the honor of the age, should peruse Mr. Belsham's able Appendix to the twelfth volume of his History; Whitworth's correspondence in 1803; Lauderdale's in 1806; the Tracts of Mr. Roscoe; and a summary of all the negotiations in the Monthly Magazine for January, 1812.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We give place to the following document as connected with the history of the government and Parliament. Great public meetings, and respected members of the legislature, have pronounced upon it



it in much harsher terms than would be consistent with decorum in a private Journalist. We forbear, therefore, to remark upon it; but our opinion remains unaltered in regard to the necessity of great reforms, and to the salutary effect on the energy and loyalty of the people of granting them.—Nothing but reform can preserve public liberty; and without liberty Britain will sink into the abject state of the once equally-famed nations of antiquity, who ceased to be great and glorious when they ceased to be free. Alas! however, we tremble even as we express this palpable truth, while personal liberty depends on personal caprice.

*By the Lords Committees appointed a Secret Committee to inquire into certain Meetings and Combinations endangering the Public Tranquillity, and to report to the House as they shall see Occasion.*

Ordered to report,

That the Committee have met, and have proceeded in the examination of the papers referred to them.

Their attention was, in the first instance, directed to those which relate to the metropolis; and they have found therein such evidence as leaves no doubt, in their minds, that a traitorous conspiracy has been formed in the metropolis for the purpose of overthrowing, by means of a general insurrection, the established government, laws, and constitution, of this kingdom, and of effecting a general plunder and division of property.

In the last autumn, various consultations were held by persons in the metropolis engaged in this conspiracy. Different measures, of the most extensive and dangerous nature were resolved upon; partial preparations were made for their execution, and various plans were discussed for collecting a force sufficient for that purpose. But at a subsequent consultation another plan was adopted, which was, to get a great number of men together to see what force could be raised; and it was agreed that the best way to get them together would be to call a public meeting. Spa-fields was fixed upon as the place affording the greatest facilities for entering the town, and attacking the most important points in the city. In pursuance of this design, and in order to assemble in the neighbourhood of London a great number of the poorer classes of the community, and particularly of those in whose minds the pressure of the times might be supposed to have excited disaffection and discontent, advertisements were inserted in newspapers, and handbills were industriously distributed, inviting the distressed manufacturers, mariners, artizans, and others, to assemble at that place on the 15th of November. A large body of

people accordingly assembled at the time and place prescribed. The most inflammatory language was there held to the multitude, having a direct tendency to excite them to outrage and violence; and the meeting was, in fact, followed by some acts of plunder and riot. A petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was agreed to at that meeting, and an adjournment to Palace-yard on the first day after the meeting of Parliament was proposed; but the 2nd of December was subsequently fixed upon (on the proposition of one of the persons concerned in the plans already described) for another meeting in Spa-fields; and that day appears to have been determined upon for the execution of their design.\*

Various schemes were formed for this purpose: amongst them was a general and forcible liberation of all persons confined in the different prisons in the metropolis; into some of which, in order to facilitate its execution, an address to the prisoners was introduced, assuring them that their liberty would be restored under a new government; announcing the intended attack upon all the prisons for that day; apprising the prisoners that arms would be ready for them; exhorting them to be prepared with the national tri-colour cockade, and to co-operate by the most violent and sanguinary means to ensure success.

It was also proposed to set fire to various barracks, and steps were taken to ascertain and prepare the means of effecting this purpose. An attack upon the Tower and the Bank, and other points of importance, was, after previous consultations, finally determined upon. Pikes and arms to a certain extent were actually provided, and leaders were named, among whom the points of attack were distributed. It further appears, that the interval between the two meetings was employed with unremitting assiduity by some of the most active agitators, in taking regular circuits through different quarters of the town. In these they either resorted to the established clubs or societies, or laboured in conversations, apparently casual, at public-houses, to work up the minds of those with whom they conversed into such a state of ferment and irritation, as to render them, when collected in sufficient numbers, for whatever ostensible purpose, the fit and ready instruments for the execution of any project, however rash and desperate. In the course of these circuits one of their chief objects appears

\* We regret our inability to give place to the clear and perspicuous statements of Mr. Henry Hunt, the mover of the resolutions at these meetings, which he laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the form of petitions, desiring to be heard in evidence at their Bar.—EDITOR.



to have been to take every opportunity of attempting to seduce from their allegiance the soldiers of the different guards, and at the barracks. The principal persons concerned in this plan actually proceeded to Spa-fields on the 2d of December, some of them with concealed arms, and with ammunition previously prepared; they had also provided themselves with tri-colour flags, and with a standard bearing the following inscription: "The brave soldiers are our brothers—treat them kindly;" and also with tri-colour cockades, evidently adopted as the signal of revolution. After much inflammatory language, a direct invitation was, by one of these persons, addressed to the multitude to proceed immediately to actual insurrection: and it appears quite certain, that the acts of plunder, which were perpetrated for the purpose of procuring arms, and the other measures of open insurrection which followed, were not accidental or unpremeditated, but had been deliberately preconcerted, as parts of a general plan of rebellion and revolution. There appears also strong reason to believe that the execution of those projects, at that particular time, was expected by some of the associations in distant parts of the country. The conspirators seem to have had the fullest confidence of success; and a persuasion has subsequently been expressed amongst them, that their plans could have been defeated only by casual and unexpected circumstances. Even after the failure of this attempt, the same plans appear not to have been abandoned.

Your committee are deeply concerned to be compelled, in further execution of their duty, to report their full conviction that designs of this nature have not been confined to the capital, but have been extended, and are still extending, widely in many other parts of Great Britain, particularly in some of the most populous and manufacturing districts.

At the meeting of the 2d of December in Spa-fields, that part of the assembly which had not engaged in the acts of plunder and insurrection before mentioned, came to a resolution to adjourn the meeting to the second Monday after the meeting of Parliament, namely, the 10th of February; and it appears by the papers referred to the Committee, that meetings in various parts of the country, conformably to a plan settled by the leading persons in London at an early period, were intended to be held on the same day.

It appears manifest that the persons engaged in various parts, both of England and Scotland, in forwarding the plans of revolution, have constantly waited for the example of the metropolis. Intelligence of the event of the meeting there, on the 2d of December, was anxiously expected; and, as the first report of the beginning of

the disturbance excited in a high degree the spirits of the disaffected, so its speedy suppression produced the expression of strong feelings of disappointment. Had it even partially succeeded, there seems much reason to believe that it would have been the signal for a more general rising in others parts of the kingdom. Since that time it appears to be the prevailing impression amongst the leading malcontents in the country, that it is expedient for them to wait till the whole kingdom shall (according to their expression) be more completely organized, and more ripe for action.

What is meant by completely organizing the country is but too evident from the papers before the Committee. It appears clearly that the object is, by means of societies or clubs, established, or to be established, in all parts of Great Britain, under pretence of Parliamentary reform, to infect the minds of all classes of the community, and particularly of those whose situation most exposes them to such impressions, with a spirit of discontent and disaffection, of insubordination, and contempt of all law, religion, and morality, and to hold out to them the plunder and division of all property as the main object of their efforts, and the restoration of their natural rights; and no endeavours are omitted to prepare them to take up arms on the first signal for accomplishing these designs.

It is on these grounds that your Committee have been led to look with particular anxiety to the formation, principles, and conduct, of those societies or clubs, by which the ends of the disaffected have been hitherto so much forwarded, and are expected by them to be finally accomplished. Many of these societies pass under the denomination of Hampden Clubs; under this title societies of very various descriptions appear to have been formed, all professing their object to be Parliamentary reform. This name, and their professions, may have induced many persons to become members of such societies who may not be aware of the ultimate intentions of many of their leaders; and the Committee would by no means ascribe to all these societies the same practices and designs which they have found to be but too prevalent amongst a large number of them; but they find that, particularly among the manufacturing and labouring classes, societies of this denomination have been most widely extended, and appear to have become some of the chief instruments of disseminating doctrines, and of preparing for the execution of plans, the most dangerous to the public security and peace.

Others of these societies are called Union Clubs, professing the same object of Parliamentary Reform, but under these words



words understanding universal suffrage and annual Parliaments—projects which evidently involve not any qualified or partial change, but a total subversion of the British Constitution.

It appears that there is a London Union Society,\* and branch Unions corresponding with it, and affiliated to it. Others of these societies have adopted the name of Spencean Philanthropists; and it was by members of a club of this description that the plans of the conspirators in London were discussed and prepared for execution.

The principles of these last associations seem to be spreading rapidly among the other societies which have been formed, and are daily forming, under that and other denominations in the country. Among the persons adopting these principles, it is common to disclaim Parliamentary Reform as unworthy of their attention. Their objects are avowed in a handbill dispersed by the society of that description in London, and in numerous other publications. These objects are, "A parochial partnership in land, on the principle that the landholders are not proprietors in chief; that they are but the stewards of the public; that the land is the people's farm; that landed monopoly is contrary to the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the independence and morality of mankind."†

The societies under these different names are so numerous, and so various, that it has been difficult to obtain a complete view of all of them, or to comprehend them under any general description.

The country societies are principally to be found in, and in the neighbourhood of, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Derby, Chesterfield, Sheffield, Blackburne, Manchester, Birmingham, and Norwich, and in Glasgow and its vicinity; but they extend and are spreading, in some

parts of the country, to almost every village. In addition to all the arts of seduction, resort is also had to a system of intimidation, and threats are held out to those who refuse to join. Their combinations are artfully contrived to secure secrecy in their proceedings, and to give to the leading members undisputed authority over the rest. Oaths of secrecy have been frequently administered, some of which are of the most atrocious and dreadful import.

They do not, however, trust to this security alone to prevent discovery; their proceedings are seldom reduced to writing; they pass and are communicated by word of mouth. The more numerous meetings delegate all authority to a managing committee; and, by that committee, and by meetings of delegates from the committees of different societies, every thing of importance is transacted.

The committees themselves are also cautious of reducing any of their proceedings to writing, communicating with each other only by delegates and missionaries.

It appears that, in some parts of the country, arms have been lately procured by individual members of these societies in considerable quantities, which can only have been done with a view to the use of force. Subscriptions are also generally required, which, although the amount paid by each individual may be very small, may produce, from the large numbers of the contributors, no inconsiderable fund.

The destructive objects which the leading members of these societies have in view are demonstrated by their publications and by their proceedings, all equally calculated to inflame the minds of the members, and in general of the poorer classes of the community. At the ordinary meetings of these societies, which are often continued to a late hour, their time is principally employed in listening to speeches tending to the destruction of social order, recommending a general equalization of property, and at the same time endeavouring to corrupt the morals of the hearers, and to destroy all reverence for religion. The landholder has been represented as a monster which must be hunted down, and the fundholder as a still greater evil; and both have been described as rapacious creatures, who take from the people fifteen-pence out of every quartern loaf. They have been told that Parliamentary Reform is no more than a half measure, changing only one set of thieves for another; and that they must go to the land, as nothing short of that would avail them. Another principal employment of their time is to listen to publications of the same description as the speeches, containing the same doctrines, and leading to the same purposes; and the meetings are frequently terminated, particularly in London, by profane and seditious songs and parodies of

\* By the petition of Thomas Cleary, the declaration of the Lord Mayor, one of its members, and other documents, it appears that this society has had no existence for five years past; and, when it did exist, had but 3 or 4 meetings for purposes of Parliamentary Reform.—EDITOR.

† Several Members of Parliament, as well as many public bodies, have declared that until they read this document, they never heard even the name of Spenceans. Mr. Baring, like ourselves, mistook in this Spence the able writer of some pamphlets on Trade and Commerce. In the notice which we gave of him at the time of his death we actually described him as the author of those pamphlets; and, but two months ago, we considered him merely as an advocate for small farms in opposition to large ones, a system which we have often recommended.—EDITOR.

of parts of the liturgy, in which the responses are chanted by the whole company. By such means, and by the profession of open infidelity in which some of the members indulge in their speeches, the minds of those who attend their meetings are tainted and depraved; they are taught contempt for all decency, all law, all religion and morality, and are thus prepared for the most atrocious scenes of outrage and violence.

Amongst the most effectual means of furthering these dangerous designs, the Committee think it their duty particularly to call the attention of the House to the unremitting activity which has been employed throughout the kingdom in circulating to an unprecedented extent, at the lowest prices or gratuitously, publications of the most seditious and inflammatory nature, marked with a peculiar character of irreligion and blasphemy, and tending not only to overturn the existing form of government and order of society, but to root out those principles upon which alone any government or any society can be supported.

The Committee cannot but consider the late attack upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on his way from opening the present session of Parliament, as an additional and melancholy proof of the efficacy of this system to destroy all reverence for authority, and all sense of duty, and to expose to insult, indignity, and hazard, the person of the immediate representative of the sovereign, even in the exercise of one of the most important parts of his royal functions.

It appears to be an essential part of the system to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by public meetings, convoked either by the leaders of these societies, or by others, in the metropolis, and in populous places and districts, to address the multitude in terms of unprecedented license and violence, amounting even in some instances to an open declaration that,

in case of non-compliance with their petitions, the sovereign will have forfeited his claim to their allegiance. These proceedings are subsequently printed and circulated, and thus become a fresh vehicle for sedition and treason.

By the frequency of these meetings, and by the new practice of continuing them (under various pretexts) by frequent adjournments, the minds of his Majesty's well-disposed and peaceable subjects are held in a state of perpetual agitation and alarm. The appointment of such public meetings in a variety of different places on the same day appears to be considered as the most effectual means of accomplishing the designs of the disaffected, and must evidently in a high degree embarrass and impede the exertions of all civil powers applicable to the suppression of disturbances, distract the attention of government, and oblige them so to subdivide and harass the military force which it may be necessary to call in for the assistance of the civil power, as to render it inadequate to the maintenance of public tranquillity.

Such a state of things cannot be suffered to continue without hazarding the most imminent and dreadful evils; and, although the Committee do not presume to anticipate the decision of Parliament as to the particular measures to be adopted in the present emergency, they feel it to be their duty to express their decided opinion that further provisions are necessary for the preservation of the public peace, and for the protection of interests in which the happiness of every class of the community is deeply and equally involved.

A similar report was laid before the House of Commons; and, on the motions, arguments, and statements, of ministers, the HABEAS CORPUS has been suspended, and several other cautionary and restrictive laws enacted, which, in due course, will be found in our list of New Laws.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

**FEB. 26.**—The following Protest was entered in the journals of the Lords, against the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus.—Dissentient, Because it does not appear to us that, in the Report of the Secret Committee, there has been stated such a case of imminent and pressing danger, as may not be sufficiently provided against by the powers of the executive government under the existing laws, and as requires the suspension of the most important security of the liberty of the country.—*Augustus Frederick—Bedford—Albemarle—Foley—Sundridge—Alvanley—Montfort—Essex—Lauderdale—Grey—*

*Wellesley—Thanet—Grosvenor—Auckland—St. John—Say and Sele—Rosslyn—Vassall Holland.*

**March 3.**—Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane presented SIX HUNDRED petitions, signed by nearly 1,000,000 persons, for parliamentary reform, against the standing army, and against the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. They covered the floor of the House of Commons to a considerable height.

Same day.—The Army and Navy Seclusion Bills, and the Treasonable Practice Bill, passed in the Commons.

Same day.—Several printers, and a bookseller, arrested at Glasgow, for printing



ing and publishing pamphlets in favour of Reform.

4.—A petition for Reform from Shore-ditch was presented to the Commons by Mr. Brougham, when Mr. Gifford, the police magistrate, was said to have used improper influence to prevent signatures to it.

News arrived of an epidemic sickness having broke out at Calcutta; and of the failure of Lord Amherst's embassy to China.

5.—Seven persons, including one woman, were executed at Newgate.

6.—Mr. BARNETT, who, by a committee of the House of Commons, had been deemed illegally chosen for Rochester, was re-elected.

7.—Mr. R. G. Butt was committed to Newgate for posting placards against Lords Ellenborough and Castlereagh.

8.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, that a commission had been appointed to equalize the weights and measures throughout the kingdom.

11.—Earl Grosvenor's motion for the abolition of sinecures was negatived by 45 against 5.

12.—Earl Sefton presented to the Commons a petition for Reform from Liverpool, signed by 18,000 persons.

Same day.—Cashman, an unfortunate seaman, was executed opposite Mr. Beckwith's shop, in Skinner-street, amidst the deep feelings of the populace.

13.—Mr. Brougham, in an eloquent speech, drew a distressing picture of the commercial state of the country; but his consequent resolutions were negatived by 113 to 63.

14.—By a petition presented to the Commons, Hinckley was represented to be in so deplorable a state, that, of a population of 6000, not less than 3400 were receiving parochial relief.

17.—Intelligence was received of the election of Mr. MUNROE to the presidency, and Mr. TOMKINS to the vice-presidency, of America.

Same day.—The sheriffs of London presented a petition from the corporation in Common Council for the suppression of lotteries.

18.—Mr. Littleton's motion for the suppression of lotteries was negatived by 72 to 26.

Same day.—Lord Holland's motion, in the Lords, on the harsh and cruel treatment of Bonaparte at St. Helena, was negatived.

21.—The committee of Drury Lane Theatre came to a resolution to let that theatre upon lease.

23.—The Sunday newspapers of this day contained accounts of several coroner's inquests on persons, in and near the metropolis, who have perished for want.

25.—This month will ever be memorable for the passing of several laws, depriving

the people of England of the inheritance of their ancient liberties, besides the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

A meeting has taken place at the Tyssen Arms, near Kingsland, for promoting in that neighbourhood the use of machines to cleanse chimneys, instead of employing children to climb them.

A petition has lately been presented to Parliament to build a fish-market in Westminster.

Mr. Curwen lately presented a petition from the minister and parishioners of Banthorp, Surrey, complaining that, out of 700 persons of which the parish consisted, 400 were obliged to apply to the parish for relief.

A meeting of the Hampden Club, took place in London on the 3d ult. Sir John Throgmorton, bart. in the chair, when the following resolutions were adopted, and publicly circulated:—That in the present circumstances of the country the members of the Hampden Club deem it expedient to make a public declaration of their political principles, and of the object of their association:—They therefore declare, that the people of England are by right entitled to be fully, freely, and fairly represented in the Commons' House, in Parliaments of a duration consonant to the principles of the Constitution; and that such representation is the only safeguard the people can possess for the security of their person and property.—That, it being notorious that a very large portion of the members of the House of Commons are at present returned by other means than by the free votes of the people, a House of Commons so returned cannot be considered as representing the people. That the sole object of the Hampden Club ever was, and ever will be, to obtain by constitutional means, in conjunction with their countrymen, such full, free, and fair representation of the people in the Commons' House; and they firmly trust, that their fellow countrymen will never relax in their exertions until they shall have obtained such a reform of Parliament as shall make the House of Commons the real representation of the people of the United Kingdom.

#### MARRIED.

Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Parker Carroll, to Miss Emma Sophia Sherwill, of Kew.

Mr. Jos. Leachman, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Mary Warren, of Compton Terrace, Islington.

Mr. W. Giblett, of New Bond-street, to Miss Mary Jane Stanfield, of Rickmansworth.

Aaron Asher Goldsmid, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Sophia Salomans, of Bury-street.

Mr. R. W. Keats, of Whitechapel, to Miss Sophia Sandford, of Hyharn-hall, Halstead, Essex.

N n

Thos.

Thos. Forster, esq. of Clapton, to Miss Julia Beanfoy, of Bushy Heath.

Edw. Sellon, esq. of Harlesden Green, to Miss Laura Willates, of Kidmore End, Oxfordshire.

James Simpson, esq. advocate, to Miss Eliza Malden, of Putney.

Peter Davey, jun. esq. of Champion-hill, Camberwell, to Miss Caroline Emma Pace.

Wm. Humphrey, jun. esq. to Miss Mary Ann Ongler, of Walton.

The Rev. Edward Vincent, vicar of Rowde, to Miss Sarah Mackay, of Piccadilly.

Charles Summers, of Chertsey, to Miss Anna Maria Skelton, of Hatton Garden.

Mr. P. Davies, of Great Surrey-street, to Miss R. Palmer, of Brightwell's Farm, Watford.

Tho. Hallen, esq. to Miss Anne Lucy Bigg, of Edmonton.

Mr. Jer. Evans, of Fish-street-hill, to Miss Eliz. Briant, of Goulas-hill House, Laughton, Essex.

Mr. T. Lotherington, of Turnham Green, to Miss Harriett Turner, of Mount-row, Lambeth.

G. Hicks, esq. of Nottingham-place, to Miss Ellen Tempest Graham, of Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Mr. J. Mivart, of Lower Brook-street, to Miss C. Cunningham, of New Bond-street.

J. S. Wadson, esq. of Austin Friars, to Miss Emily Minet, of Guildford-place.

J. Dowling, esq. of Lochswilly, London-derry, to Miss Harriett Fox, of Charing Cross.

Mr. Hascomb, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Mrs. James Bond, of Aldermanbury.

T. Stafford Raffles, esq. of Berners'-street, to Miss Hull, of Great Baddow.

At St. George's, H. Meredith Parratt, esq. to Lucy, daughter of Sir T. Apreece, bart. of Effingham-house.

Capt. C. D. Jermy, R.N. to Miss Mary Kirk, of Ashover.

Lient. W. F. Peter, R.N. to Miss J. M. Beckwith, daughter of the Rev. E. J. B. rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street.

At Tottenham, Capt. H. W. Powell, of the Grenadier Guards, to Miss Eliza Buckworth, of Spalding.

E. Pilgrim, esq. to Miss Eliz. Hammond, of Dover-place, New Kent-road.

Mr. J. Saxton Campbell, of Quebec, to Miss Jane Hamilton, of Lower Clapton.

J. Gauler Bridge, esq. of Islington, to Miss E. Sheldrick, of Pentonville.

Mr. G. Grover, to Miss Eliza Bolton, of Greek-street, Soho.

Jas. Dugan, esq. of Somers'-place, East, to Miss Sarah Warner, of King-street, Holborn.

## DIED.

At Lewisham-hill, Wm. Hood, esq.

At Sunbury, 76, Mrs. Baldwin, widow of Benj. B. esq. of Wokingham, Berks.

At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Arabella Ferrars Townshend.

In Bloomsbury-square, 65, Francis Gosling, esq. of the house of Gosling and Sharpe, Fleet-street, bankers, son of Sir Francis Gosling, the friend of Richardson, once an eminent bookseller, and sheriff of London. He was a modest and amiable man.

In St. Martin's-court, 45, Mrs. John Boswell, justly esteemed.

In Cross-street, Islington, 28, John Thos. Price, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Kensington, 76, Mr. Wm. Bourdillon, late of Piccadilly.

In Sloane-street, Lieut. H. W. Greenwood, son of Chas. G. esq. of Saldon, Bucks, much lamented.

Mr. Jos. Bridges, late of Gloucester Terrace, Hoxton.

At Brighton, 74, Theodosia, Countess of Clanwilliam, widow of John, Earl of C.

In Bishopsgate-street, 56, Mr. Samuel Barton.

In Newman-street, 37, Maria Frances, wife of John Jackson, esq. R.A.

At Brighton, Chas. Hawkins, esq. fifth son of the late Sir Cæsar H. bart.

In Leicester-place, 42, Mrs. J. H. Barlow.

At Maise-hill, Greenwich, the Chevalier Andrade, consul-general of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves.

In Parliament-street, 63, Mary, wife of F. T. Walsh, esq. comptroller of the Customs.

In Russell-square, Madame Dupont, an eminent school-mistress, deservedly regretted by an extensive circle of persons of rank whom she had educated.

At Hampstead, 45, James Timbrell, esq. lately a candidate for a seat in the direction of the affairs of the East-India Company, and formerly a captain in their service; a gentleman much respected.

In Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, Henry Ogilvie, esq. greatly regretted.

At Croydon, 59, David Skene, esq. of a highly respectable family in the north of Scotland; a man whose various scientific attainments, urbanity of manners, and the exemplary fortitude he evinced under great bodily sufferings, will long endear him in the memory of his friends.

At Kentish Town, 73, the Rev. Edward Baldwin, A.M. of St. John's College, Oxford, and rector of Abdon, Shropshire.

In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, 71, John Nesbitt, esq.

In Howland-street, 54, Thomas Dix Pittman, esq. deservedly regretted.

In his 84th year, G. P. Toury, esq. commissioner of the Victualling Office, father of Lady Ellenborough.

In New Bridge-street, 39, Susan, wife of Mr. T. Clarke, of Sadlers'-hall.



In Howland-street, 41, John Tillotson Laycock, esq. of Lincoln.

At Pinner-wood, 78, Mrs. A. M. Fraser.

At Clapham Common, Mrs. Harrison, widow of Benj. H. esq.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Anne Green, widow of Major-Gen. G. of the Bengal Artillery.

In Bernard-street, Russell-square, Mrs. Garthwaite.

At Pentonville, aged 37, of a decline, Wm. Paley, esq. barrister, eldest son of the late esteemed Archdeacon Paley, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He was the author of some valuable papers in this Magazine, particularly of a late series of essays on the abuses and reform of the laws of England.

At Stratford-green, 73, Mrs. Dowson, wife of Jos. D. esq.

In Hatton-garden, 87, Daniel Birkett, esq. a gentleman of singular worth and integrity.

At Guildford, Mr. Ebenezer Dieker.

At Rotherhithe, 80, J. Curling, esq.

At Kensington Gravel-pitts, 75, William Thomson, LL.D. a literary veteran, author of the Life of Philip the Second, and many years proprietor, editor, and almost sole author of the English Review. He was a man of extensive learning, and possessed of a strong and vigorous intellect. He was contemporary of the late Gilbert Stuart, whose life he wrote, and was intimately connected with the literature and eminent literati of the age.

Mr. Thomas Archer, of Guy's Hospital, son of the late W. A. esq. of Walden; in consequence of a slight prick on the finger, which was followed by the formation of abscesses, producing so much constitutional irritation as to destroy life. He was indefatigable in the prosecution of his studies; and in him the profession has to lament the loss of one who promised to be a valuable and upright member.

In the New-road, Mary-le-bone, Lady Douglas, wife of J. Walton, esq.; she was burnt to death under the most cruel and frightful circumstances, in her drawing-room, while in the act of sealing a letter with a wax taper, and by omitting, as we have so often recommended, to lie down, the flames ascended to her face, head, &c. and destroyed her partly from injury, and partly from fright, in a few minutes.\*

At Hampton-court Palace, 91, Lady Henrietta Cecilia Johnston, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Jas. Johnston.

\* It affords us great satisfaction to know, that another lady within the month was saved by our plan. She was endeavouring to fly into the street, when a person threw her down, and extinguished the flames at his leisure, and with trifling injury to the lady.

At Long Ditton, Lady Amelia Leslie, second daughter of the late Earl of Rothes.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Edw. Embry, rector of St. Paul, Covent Garden. He had been curate of that parish thirty years, when, on account of the esteem in which he was held, he was presented to the rectory by the Duke of Bedford.

In Bolton-street, in a fit of insanity, the Rev. Dr. Hughes, principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

In Thomas'-street, Whitechapel, Wm. Leacher, esq.

In Bedford-row, after a few hours' illness, at the age of 65, Margaret, wife of Dr. Charles Hutton, late Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich. She was the second wife of her excellent husband, and no woman ever filled more amiably the duties of wife and step-mother. Grief for an only daughter, whom she lost about twenty years since, undermined her constitution, and produced an excess of nervous irritability, which led to her death. She had walked out in the morning of the day on which she died, and meeting some unfortunate men, whom the unfeeling myrmidons of the law were marching in irons through the public streets, the shock on her spirits produced a fit, from which she could not be recovered. She partook in the lighter walks of literature in that taste for books which has conferred so much solid fame on her husband; and she was, on most subjects of conversation, as intelligent and agreeable as, in performing the duties of social life, she was good, charitable, and exemplary.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. CHESTER, M.A. to the rectory of Langford, with Ickburgh annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. WM. WORKMAN, to the rectory of Eastrop, near Basingstoke.

Rev. RICHARD WARNER, to the vicarage of Philip's Norton, with the chapelry of Charterhouse Hinton, Somerset.

Rev. JOHN JONES, to the vicarage of Foy, Herefordshire.

Rev. R. MORGAN, to the vicarage of Rendham, Suffolk.

Rev. WM. VEALE, to the vicarage of St. Keverne.

Rev. G. TREWEEKE, to the vicarage of St. Minver.

Rev. WM. RUSSELL, B.A. to the rectory of Shepperton, Middlesex.

Rev. T. HATCH, to the vicarage of Walton-upon-Thames.

Rev. J. S. CLARKE, to the living of Petworth.

The Hon. and Rev. H. ERSKINE, to the living of Loddington, Northamptonshire.

Rev. T. COX, to the vicarage of Cole-ridge, Devon.

Rev. JAMES SLADE has been collated to a prebendal stall in Chester cathedral.

The Rev. WM. WRAY MAUNSELL, archdeacon of Limerick, to be Vicar-gen. of that diocese.

Rev. JOHN H. BROWNE, to the rectory of Crownthorpe.

Rev. J. CARR, M.A. to the vicarage of Hatfield Broad Oak.

Rev. W. ROLAND, to the rectory of Landsaint, Brecknockshire.

Rev. JOHN VALENTINE to the perpetual curacy of Tintinhull.

Rev. T. G. ACLAND, lecturer of the

nnited parishes of St. Mildred-in-the-Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch.

Rev. EDW. THURLOW, to the rectory of Sound, Suffolk.

Rev. M. HARE, to the living of Ashby-cum-Partney, Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. W. HERVEY BEAUCHAMP, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Langley.

Rev. JOHN MORSE, B.A. to the rectory of Huntley.

Rev. EDW. RAVENSHAW, to the rectory of West Keinton.

Rev. FISHER WATSON, to be minister of St. George's Chapel, Yarmouth.

## BIOGRAPHIANA:

*Or, Memoirs of celebrated Men, recently Dead; with Additions and Corrections.*

### EARL OF GUILDFORD.

**A**T Pisa, the Rt. Hon. Francis North, Earl of Guildford. Second son of Frederick Earl of Guildford. He was born Dec. 25, 1761; and succeeded his brother George Augustus, the late Earl, April 20, 1802; and married July 19, 1810, Maria, sixth daughter of the late Thomas Boycott, of Rudge Hall, Shropshire, esq. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the army; high steward of Banbury; captain of Deal Castle; and patent-comptroller inwards and outwards and patent searcher of the customs. The Earl, dying without issue, is succeeded in his titles and estates by his sole surviving brother Frederick North, patent joint chamberlain of the Tally-office in the Exchequer, now Earl of Guildford. The three brothers on whom the title has thus fallen successively, were sons of the late celebrated Lord North.

### GEORGE SPENCER, Duke of Marlborough.

This nobleman was the third Duke of Marlborough, and son of the late Charles Spencer, by Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Lord Trevor: he is said "to be the twenty-fifth in paternal descent from his ancestor, Robert Despencer, who came into England with William the Conqueror." He was born January 26, 1738-9. Anterior to his father's demise, he was known and designated by the title of Marquis of Blanford, and at that period had nearly reached the twentieth year of his age.

The example of his great ancestor had also infused into him a passion for military glory, and he obtained a captain's commission in the 20th regiment of foot; and was actually serving under his own father in Germany, with the rank and appointment of *aide de camp*, when he succeeded to the honors and estates. But he afterwards resigned his commission, and withdrew from the army.

His grace, however, was not averse from civil employments, for in 1760 he accepted of the appointment of lord-lieu-

tenant of the county of Oxford, in the reign of George II.; and, on the coronation of his present Majesty, it was he who carried the sceptre with the cross. In 1762 he became lord chamberlain of the household, and was sworn of the privy council; in 1763 was nominated privy seal, which he resigned two years after; and in 1768 was elected one of the knight's companion of the garter.

His grace neither affected publicity or popularity, but led a quiet, retired life, either at his palace at Blenheim, or in Marlborough-house, Pall-mall; or at his residence on the Steine, at Brighton, with his late duchess, Lady Caroline Russel, daughter of John, Duke of Bedford, by whom he had several children. His patronage of the learned Jacob Bryant, who had been a tutor in the family, does him great credit, while his munificence to the University of Oxford is well known to all its members.

He is said to have been a proficient in Greek; and is well known to have exhibited a decided passion for the noble study of astronomy, having fitted up an observatory at Blenheim, which he furnished with the most excellent telescopes. His grace greatly improved the environs of that princely residence by floating the valley, under the direction of "Capability Brown." He also, at the instigation of his relative, Mr. Jennings, whom he met with in Italy, and who has since ruined himself by his love of *vertu*, founded the Marlborough collection of gems, which have been finely engraved by Bartolozzi.

In respect to politics, it is lamentable to add, that the duke seems to have constantly sided with all administrations, and uniformly voted for all the wars and armaments that have embroiled this country for half a century. He lived, however, to see his influence decline in the City of Oxford, and almost to cease in the county; but Woodstock still proved faithful to his nod.

His private character was excellent, and his



his habits of life respectable. Of late years he has been literally bent to the ground by the pressure of disease, and rendered utterly incapable of taking that exercise in which he formerly delighted. His grace was found dead in his bed on the morning of January 30, 1816, in the 79th year of his age.

It is to be hoped the present duke will recollect, that Blenheim was a noble and generous gift from the nation, and that he will accordingly prevent both foreigners and natives from being exposed to a variety of the most scandalous exactions, by the sordid demands of mercenary and rapacious servants. Their charges are to the full as regular, but a little more exorbitant, than those made by the landlord of the Star inn at Oxford!

#### PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, of BOMBAY.

Pestonjee Bomanjee, says the Bombay Courier, the well known and very respectable Parsee merchant, paid the great debt of nature, after having just completed his fifty-eighth year. His loss has not been confined to his family and friends:—it is felt by the natives of every description.—His wealth and his knowledge gave him great power; and he was liberal of both without ostentation.

From the earliest period of his life he was trained up in mercantile pursuits; and, of all the Asiatics we have ever known, he was eminently the best acquainted with our language, our customs, and our laws. This enabled him to adjust many disputes among the rich, which might have involved them in ruin, and to relieve many of the poor from that pride of oppression which is so generally connected with the aristocracy of mere wealth. As the representative of successful industry, wealth indeed cannot be too much respected; but how many accomplishments and how many virtues are required, to refine it into that respectability, which can only result from

proper use of the power which it bestows. He was possessed of a very noble figure, an admirable address, and a copious flow of language. No man could possibly present himself in a more dignified or prepossessing manner, and the impression he made from such natural advantages was uniformly supported by the resources of a sound judgment, and a great variety and extent of information. From the time his fortune first enabled him to lay out money on building even to his last illness he continued to beautify the town and island of Bombay with houses and gardens; and he may be truly said to have created that taste for an ornamental disposal of their wealth, by which the natives of this country have contributed so much to the comforts of the European population. The gentlemen who have inhabited his numerous and stately houses, will bear ample testimony to the liberality with which he uniformly met their wishes, and adopted their suggestions of improvement or even alteration; and the greater part of a very considerable fortune is actually vested in this manner.

The day before his death, we understand, he made and published his last will and testament, in which he displayed his usual good sense, and left his affairs in the most orderly arrangement. He adopted his eldest grandson Dadabhoy as his own son, according to the custom of his nation; but left his very handsome fortune to be enjoyed equally by both his grandsons, the children of a beloved daughter, whose early loss he lamented as the greatest misfortune he had met with in life. She married Nowrojee, the eldest son of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, our venerable naval architect, and head of the Wadia family—a family which, whether we consider them as British subjects, British merchants, or British architects, have largely contributed to the prosperity and strength of the British Empire in India.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**P**URSUANT to requisition, a numerous meeting of the county of Northumberland was lately held at Morpeth, to consider of the propriety of addressing the Regent on the late insult offered to his person. The chair was taken by Matthew Bell, esq. high sheriff; and the requisition having been read, W. Orde, esq. of Nunnikirk, after a speech of considerable length, in which he professed himself friendly to parliamentary reform, concluded with moving an address recommending reform and retrenchment. The address was seconded by Charles Wm.

Bigge, esq. of Linden, and unanimously agreed to by the enlightened assemblage.

Such was lately the deplorable condition of the poor in and round about Newcastle, that the general committee of that town for their employment, felt it necessary to order a collection from house to house for their relief.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm. W. Emerson, to Mrs. Barbara Arkley: Mr. George Tyzack Henzell, to Miss Elizabeth Burrell: all of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Davison, of Newcastle, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of North Shields.—Mr. A. Smeal, to Miss Catherine Coates: Mr. Thomas Dobson, to Miss Tamer



Tamer Pickering: all of Durham.—Mr. Hargrave, to Miss Phoebe Harle: Mr. Cunningham, to Miss Bulman: all of North Shields.—Mr. Robert Johnson, R.N. to Miss Eleanor Smith, of South Shields.—Mr. Chesterton, to Miss Mary Mossman, of Sunderland.—Mr. John Smuliwood Hulse, of Sunderland, to Miss Mary Hopper, of Monkwearmouth.—The Rev. T. Steele, of Morpeth, to Miss Martin, of Ford-Lodge.—At Alnwick, Mr. George Davison, to Miss Mary Anderson.—Mr. Charles Fairless, to Miss Silbina Pybus: Mr. John Nelson, to Miss Mary Pybus: all of Chester-le-street.—Mr. John Frost, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Mary Freedgold, of Langley.—Mr. John Stephenson, of Yetlington-lane, to Miss Witham, of Thrunton.—Mr. Thomas Rawling, of Wickham, to Mrs. Jane Hoggans, of Swalwell.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 81, Bertram Metcalfe, esq.—83, Mr. William Burnett.—38, Mr. John Gardner, much respected.—40, Mr. John Borrey, a native of Italy.—In Silver-street, 32, Mrs. Ann Booth.—In the Close, 36, Mr. Mark Hermitage, lamented.

At Durham, William Evans Helder, M.D.—67, Mr. Joseph Sanderson.—Mrs. J. Hill.—42, Mrs. T. Jackson.

At North Shields, 67, Mr. William Gibson.—39, Mr. Richard Scabbourn.—66, Mr. Edward Young.—Mr. Wilkinson Allen.—Mrs. Jane Robson, suddenly.—78, Mrs. Margaret Seabourn.—70, Mrs. Jane Robinson.—Mr. Thomas Robinson.

At South Shields, 65, Mrs. R. Stout.—67, Mr. H. Alcock.—35, Mrs. T. Turpin.

At Tynemouth, 33, Mrs. J. Wilson.—72, Mr. Thomas Heron.

At Sunderland, 26, Mr. Brown.—60, Mr. J. Hunter.—79, Mr. David Spence.

At Barnard-castle, Mrs. Margaret Tarn, suddenly.

At Bishopwearmouth, 63, Mr. Jonathan Garbatt.—63, Mr. John Holmes.

At Stockton, 57, Mr. Joseph Preston.—Mr. Peter Harland, suddenly.

At Hexham, Mr. John Hunter.

At Trench-hall, 24, Mr. Thomas Robson.—At Wickham, 61, Mrs. Dorothy Cook.—At Urpeth, Mr. Matthew Lish.—At Lowick High Steads, 93, John Steward, esq.—At Rusheyford, 101, Mrs. Mary Young.—At Bainbridge Holme, Mr. John Forster.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A number of unemployed workmen lately assembled at Maryport, and seized and carried off a large quantity of flour and other articles, the whole amounting to 600*l.* the military, from Carlisle, dispersed them.

*Married.*] Mr. Martindale, to Miss Studholme: Mr. Edward Forster, to Miss Porter: Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss Ann H. Crozier: Mr. Peter Beardman, to Miss

Elizabeth Collins: Mr. John Catherine, to Miss Margaret Cubby: Mr. John Anison, to Miss Jane Hodgson: Mr. John Anderson, to Miss Jane Creighton: all of Carlisle.—Mr. William Longmire, to Miss Mary Walton: Mr. John Carlton, to Miss Mary Simpson: all of Penrith.—Mr. John Dixon, of Plumpton, to Miss Agnes Hodgson, of Penrith.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 39, Mrs. Isabella Wilson.—In Rickergate, Mr. Jos. James.

At Penrith, 33, Mrs. Isabella Mounsey.—36, Mr. Edward Thornbarrow.—78, Mrs. Margaret Atkinson.—84, Mrs. Tamer Wilson.

At Brampton, 29, Mr. D. Scott.

At Wigton, 67, Mrs. Frances Johnston, suddenly.—55, Mr. Edward Huggin.—Mr. Robert Elliott, suddenly.

At Caldcoats, 55, Mr. Edward Routledge, universally respected.—At Willow Holme, 56, Mr. Edward Forster.—68, Mrs. Mary Spooner.—At Little Brampton, 76, Mr. Michael Robinson.—At Orton Rigg, 78, Mrs. Mary Wilson.

#### YORKSHIRE.

In our last, under this head, we reported that a requisition for a public meeting of this great and enlightened county was in progress for signing: within the month a meeting of the friends of Reform assembled at York, and came to the decision that the requisition should be forthwith presented. At this preliminary meeting, which consisted of from fifty to sixty gentlemen of the first consequence and consideration, only one sentiment prevailed as to the propriety and absolute necessity of reform and retrenchment; but some difference of opinion was expressed as to the most suitable time for calling the meeting; the decision was, that the requisition should be now presented: the high-sheriff, by appointing a meeting, has complied with the requisitors: but, it having taken place too late for insertion this month, particulars will be given in our next.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Pulleyn, to Miss Morley, both of York.—Mr. J. C. Ramden, to Mrs. C. R. Stephenson: Lieut. Henry Hill, R.N. to Miss Mary Ann Mowbray: Mr. Thomas Earle, merchant, to Miss Ann Foster: Mr. William Donn, curator of the botanic-garden, to Miss Clark: Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth Baker: all of Hull.—Mr. Pulleyn, of Leeds, to Miss Wilson, of Scarborough.—Mr. William Hawksley, to Miss Ann Bateman, both of Sheffield.—Mr. Robt. Rodwell, of Fence-house, Aston, to Miss Sarah Birks, of Sheffield.—Mr. John Hornigold, to Miss Mary Keddy, both of Beverley.—Mr. T. P. Haswell, of Selby, to Miss Elizabeth Mallett, of Appleton Roebuck.—Mr. William Reynard, to Miss Elizabeth Crossley, both of Bradford.—Capt. Fenton, of Spring-grove, Huddersfield, to Miss Anne Hind, of Wavertree, Liverpool.



pool.—Mr. Robinson, of Wetherby, to Miss Mary Clemishaw, of Spofforth.—Mr. John Thackrey, of Leeds, to Miss Aspin, of Hunslet.—Mr. J. Calverley, of Scriven, to Miss Spence, of the Abbey, Knaresborough.—M. G. T. Lister, of Shipley-fields, to Miss Stevenson, of the Arrows.—Mr. Jeremiah Lampleigh, jun. of Dringhoe, to Miss Harrison, of Emmettland.—Mr. John Ake, jun. to Miss Mary Blankin, both of Mappleton.—Mr. John Williamson, to Miss Twilton, both of Sproatley.—Mr. Abraham Staveley, of Tibthorp, to Miss Judith Hopper, of Kilnwick.

*Died.*] At York, Mrs. Ann Reyds.—35, Mr. James Gibson, bookseller, of Malton, suddenly.

At Hull, 62, Mr. Thomas Campion.—73, Mr. James Coultas.—27, Mrs. Margaret Gibson.—44, Mrs. Hunt.—53, Mr. John Pinn, much esteemed.—56, Mr. Hicks.—In Nile street, 82, Mrs. Priestley.—81, Mr. John Anfield.—46, Mrs. R. Bolland.—65, Mr. Thomas Jubb.—75, Mr. John Sleight, much respected.—78, Mr. George Perrott.

At Leeds, 91, Mr. John Hawsworth.—Mr. Wood, formerly of the firm of Sisson, Wood and Co. merchants.—26, Mr. Thomas Thornton, much and deservedly respected.—Mr. John Holroyd, suddenly.—64, Mrs. G. Turner.

At Bradford, Mrs. J. Wood, of Horton-lane.

At Ripley, 62, Mr. John Mills.

At Aberford, 67, Mr. Pearson, lamented.—At Morley-Lodge, Mrs. G. Stakey, of Huddersfield.—At Shipley-bridge, Mrs. Mills, wife of R. M. esq.—At Morley, Watson Scathard, esq. justice of the peace for the West Riding.—Mr. William Nelson, justly respected.—At Casworth, 67, Mr. Clarke, much esteemed.—At Heslington-hall, Mrs. Yarborough, wife of Henry Y. esq.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Some occurrences of considerable importance, and of rather an unusual nature, have taken place at Manchester, since our last. The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was followed by the arrest under a Secretary of State's warrant, of Mr. Johnston, a lecturer in the cause of reform, and of Mr. Ogden, who has been one of the speakers at most of the meetings. A meeting which was held near St. Peter's church, on Monday, the 3rd, some persons proposed, *that as many as possible of the people should set out on foot for London, each carrying his own petition, a blanket, and such other necessities for the journey as he could collect.* Another meeting was advertised to be held on Monday, the 10th, at which all those who intended to proceed to London, were to come equipped for the journey as well as their means would permit:—

"PUBLIC MEETING.—The Inhabitants

of Manchester and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that a public meeting, according to adjournment, will be held near St. Peter's-church, on Monday morning, when it is hoped that every person who is determined to carry his petition to London, will assemble peaceably and orderly, and provide himself with the necessary means of support requisite to bear him through this loyal and necessary undertaking. It is hoped, that those friends of Parliamentary Reform who possess the means, will come forward on this important occasion. Persons will be appointed to receive contributions this evening at New Islington, and at the meeting on Monday."

Accordingly, at an early hour in the morning, immense crowds of persons repaired to the place of meeting from all parts of the town and neighbourhood, until about eleven o'clock, the number assembled was probably not less than FORTY THOUSAND! A considerable military force, consisting of dragoons from the barracks, and a part of the 54th and 85th foot, was assembled. The special constables lately sworn in to assist in preserving the peace of the town, were likewise in waiting near the place of meeting. A table, elevated in a cart, was placed, as usual, for those who were to conduct the proceedings; and the immense assembly conducted itself in the most orderly and peaceable manner. A little after ten o'clock, about 1000 persons, having bundles and knapsacks on their backs, withdrew from the meeting, to commence the journey. Some, however, who were to accompany them, still remained, and were explaining the objects of the journey, and soliciting subscriptions towards defraying the expences, when the magistrates, the municipal officers, a number of special constables, and a considerable force of cavalry from the barracks, surrounded the cart, and took those upon it into custody, and lodged them in the New Bayley prison! Special constables and armed soldiers were dispatched after those who had commenced their journey towards London; and upon the road, and at Stockport, upwards of two hundred were taken into custody, and afterwards brought back and lodged in the New Bayley Prison! Some persons were sabred, and some have since been liberated; but those kept in prison amounted to 242! On Tuesday afternoon, Messrs. Johnston, Ogden, Drummond, and Baguley, were sent off very heavily ironed, in a stage-coach, for London, accompanied by Proudman and Vick, the messengers, and two men as guards.—"We believe, notwithstanding all that has been said both in the House of Commons and elsewhere, that this district is perfectly free from Spencean societies and Spencean principles; and we repeat with more satisfaction



tion and pleasure than we can well express, that during a whole winter, when the sufferings of the poor have been great beyond all precedent, their moderation, their forbearance, and their tranquillity, has been uniform, uninterrupted, and exemplary," says the editor of Cowdroy's paper.

The Chester Chronicle, on this subject, states:—That a coach, escorted by a strong body of that valuable corps, the Earl of Chester's cavalry, has just passed this office, completely filled with the misguided men engaged in the late seditious meetings at Manchester, &c. An immense crowd followed the cavalcade to the castle. We never recollect seeing a more wretched-looking set of beings; two of them mere boys. They are charged in the commitment with treasonable and seditious practices. They were apprehended at Heaton Norris, and, under the recently passed Act, were committed to our castle." Most of these poor creatures have, however, since been released.

*Married.*] Mr. John Booth, to Mrs. Mary Trefall, both of Lancaster.—Mr. William Pearce, to Mrs. Ann Pownall: Mr. James Peers, to Miss Matilda Richardson: Mr. John Rushforth, to Miss Selina Cooper: Mr. Edward Bickerton, to Miss Hardy: all of Liverpool.—Abraham Banks, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Shaw, of Bleasdale, Kendal.—Mr. Thos. Burgess, of Manchester, to Miss Lancaster, of Salford.—Mr. Taylor, of Preston, to Miss Hester Hawarden, of Blackrood.—Mr. Francis Siverwood, of Clitheroe, to Miss Brynen, of Manchester.—Mr. John Lever, of Great Bolton, to Miss M. Hardman, of Whitefield.—Mr. John Cooper, of Moor-side, to Miss Sarah Lees, of Barrowshaw.—At Wigan, Mr. William Rowe, to Miss Jane Howarth.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in Ascoat's crescent, 57, John Jesse, esq. justly regretted.—Mr. W. Dunstan, deservedly respected.

At Salford, 51, Mrs. Hannah Williamson, much respected.—In Ravaldestreet, Mr. John Edge.

At Ardwick, 44, Mr. J. Statham, highly esteemed.

At Liverpool, 42, Mrs. Ruth Lowe.—63, Mrs. Barrow.—Miss Rigby, daughter of W. R. esq.—In Chapel-street, Mrs. R. Chambers.—70, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarkson.—In Tarleton-street, 41, Mr. Edward Bradshaw.

At Warrington, 55, Mr. William Leicester, one of the Society of Friends.—At Lime-house, 23, Mr. John Fell, much esteemed.

#### CHESHIRE.

It appears that John Bradshaw, the patriotic judge, was the third son of Mr. Henry Bradshaw, and was born at Wibbersby, near Stockport, and christened Dec. 10, 1602, at Stockport Church.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Chester was lately convened by the mayor, and a petition against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act proposed by Mr. T. Swanwick, and seconded by Mr. Dicus. Capt. Henderson, storekeeper of the castle, opposed the petition, but it was carried by a great majority, and instantly signed by more than 2000 persons. The thanks of the meeting were very properly given to Lord Grosvenor for his spirited exertions in Parliament; exertions which we bear willing witness have been honourable to the principles and talents of the noble earl as useful to his country, in the example which he thus has set to the nobility and gentry in this portentous crisis.

*Married.*] Mr. Leigh, to Miss Holland, both of Chester.—At Malpas, William Jones, esq. to Hester Mary, daughter of Charles Clarke, esq. of Cholmondeley.—David Yates, esq. of Langley-hall, Macclesfield, to Mrs. Greenwood, of Delph Saddleworth.

*Died.*] At Chester, in Bridge-street, Mr. James Walker, deservedly respected.

At Stockport, 59, Mrs. Dodge, suddenly, regretted.

At Woodley, 94, Mrs. A. Bancroft, justly regretted.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Gawthorne, to Miss Colishaw, both of Belper.—William Deverell, esq. of Newton-house, to Miss Elizabeth Hassall, of Hartshorne.—Mr. David Thompson, to Miss Ann Harrison, both of Mayfield.—Mr. Baggaley, of Duffield, to Miss Jane Morley, of Ambaston.

*Died.*] At Derby, 69, Mr. John Stenson.—30, Miss Anastasia Sherwood.—80, Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Buxton, 72, Mr. Samuel Cooper, much and deservedly respected.

At Ashton-upon-Trent, Mr. Charles Cockburn Holden.—At the Bannells, Etwell, 31, Mrs. Ann Stables, deservedly regretted.—At Woodlincon, 75, Mr. J. Jager.—At Brampton Moor, Mr. William Blake.—At Findern, 87, Mrs. Orrel, widow of the Rev. John Orrel.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In consequence of the precipitancy with which it appeared the ministers intended to pass the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill through both Houses of Parliament, a meeting of the inhabitants of Nottingham was hastily called together by printed notices. The meeting was numerously attended, and after an animated address from Mr. R. Bonington, and a few words from other individuals, a petition to the House of Commons was resolved upon, which in energetic terms, entreated the House to pause before it suspended the liberties of the people.

In consequence of an application of the magistrates of Nottingham, the assizes are to be holden at Nottingham, as usual; and not



not be removed to Newark, as had previously been ordered.

*Married.*] Mr. William Palethorpe, to Mrs. Harvey.—Mr. Matthew Clarkson, to Miss Sarah Newberry.—Mr. George Popplewell, to Miss Susannah Ingham: all of Nottingham.—At Elyth, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir William Lumley, K.C.B. to Louisa Margaret, widow of Lynch Cotton, esq.—Mr. John Goodlad, of Pleasley-hill, Mansfield, to Mrs. Bull, of Sheffield.—Mr. James Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, both of Stapleford.—Mr. J. Brewster, jun. of Radcliffe, to Miss Law, of Plumtree.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Long-row, 64, Mr. John Upton.—24, Mr. James Newman.—In Wheeler-gate, 28, Mr. J. B. Mason.—In Carter-gate, 39, Mr. Henry Pacey.—In Park-row, Mrs. Francis Harrison.—In Tyler-street, 82, Mr. Thomas White.

At Mansfield, 87, Mr. Senior.

At Newark, 75, Mr. J. Skinner.—27, Mr. Pelter.—71, Mr. J. Cardell.—At Aslockton, 49, Mr. Upton, much respected.—At Watnall, 63, Mrs. J. Botham.—At Orston, 64, M. John Mills.—At Stretton, Mr. Andrews, of Mansfield.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. William Richardson, of Gainsborough, to Miss Hopkin, of Misseton.—Mr. Baines, to Miss Toft, both of Louth.—Mr. W. Penny, of Grimsby, to Miss Jeekill, of Marsh Chappel.—Mr. Lomas, to Miss Bonner, both of Horncastle.—Mr. John Hogsthorpe, to Miss S. Henstock, of Louth.

*Died.*] At Grantham, 65, Mrs. Wright, justly regretted.

At Stamford, 92, Mrs. Adams.

At Surfleet, 79, Mrs. Ann Tickler.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A violent gale of wind lately did considerable damage in many parts of Leicestershire: at Coleorton and its vicinity trees were blown down, and others split asunder; the houses, shops, and barns, lost their coverings; hay and straw stacks were blown down, and carried a considerable distance.

*Married.*] Mr. Gregory Marriott, to Miss Illson, of High-street, both of Leicester.—Mr. Thomas Read, of Thornbury, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of Loughborough.—Mr. William Stanger, to Mrs. East, both of Oakham.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Silver-street, 35, Mrs. Elenora Kirk.—84, Mr. A. Forrester, a worthy man.—Mrs. Nurse.—In Red Cross-street, 62, Mr. William Clayton.—Mrs. Hall.—In the London-road, Mrs. Wastnaby.—Mrs. Higgenson.—At Loughborough, 21, Miss Launder.

At Bruntingthorpe, 43, Mr. John Seal, much respected.—At Pickwell, Mrs. S. Bullock.—At Ashby Magna, 27, Mrs. J. Kenney.

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#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Hanley, to petition for reform in Parliament, which was attended by from 5000 to 6000 persons; when several resolutions were passed, and a well written petition founded upon them was agreed to.

*Married.*] M. Robinson Boulton, esq. of Soho, to Miss Mary Ann Wilkinson, of Plas Grove, Denbighshire.—Mr. George Carr, of Cheadle, to Miss Lovatt, of Draycott.—Mr. William Waller, of Lane End, to Miss Pratt, of Lane Delph.—Mr. Charles Murray, of Duddleston, to Miss Sarah Nicholls, of Castle Bromwich.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, 88, Mrs. Mary Jervis, cousin to Earl St. Vincent.

At Newcastle, in Trentham-lane, Mr. James Blackburn.

At Walsall, 27, Miss Sarah Broadhurst, much lamented.

At Burton-upon-Trent, 85, Mrs. Mary Bladon.

At Aldridge, the Rev. James Lomax, A.M.—At Newpark, 55, Mr. Isaac Aston, suddenly.—At Brocton, 72, Mr. Ellidge, much respected.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Lord Cochrane has presented a petition from the Birmingham Hampden Club, offering to prove at the bar that the assertions contained in the report of the Secret Committee, were made on *ex parte* evidence, and not founded on fact.

In consequence of the difficulty of collecting the poor-rates on houses in Birmingham, a Bill is to be proposed during the present session of Parliament, to compel the landlord of houses under 12l. a year to pay the rates, instead of his tenant. Some measure like that adopted at Liverpool is also in contemplation!

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Malin, to Miss Sarah Cotton.—Mr. John Lines, to Miss Rebecca Shaw.—Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Brearley-street, to Miss Sarah Palmer, of Bradford-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. James Woodroffe Higgins, of Park-street, Birmingham, to Miss Elizabeth Bromwich, late of Otten End.—Mr. Bramwich, to Mrs. Gutteridge, both of Coventry.—Mr. Joseph Cash, of Coventry, to Miss Southam, of Buckingham.—Mr. James Heales, of Winchester, to Miss Howard, of Spon-street, Coventry.—Mr. Haynes, of Alcester, to Mrs. Chattaway, of Warwick.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Bristol-street, Miss Ann Read.—80, Mr. Joseph Cantrill, universally respected.—In Smallbrook-street, 41, Mrs. Henry Knight.—In Ashted Row, 66, Mrs. Bird, justly esteemed.—54, William Moody, esq. of Beaudesert.—In New John-street, 57, Mrs. Warren.

At Leamington, 45, Mrs. Whitcombe.

At Goscote-hall, 74, Mr. Edward Martin.—At Newbold on Avon, 62, the Rev.

O O

John



John Parker, vicar of that place and rector of Bolton.—At Allesley, Miss Ann Haycock.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Phipps, to Miss Phillips, both of Shrewsbury. — Mr. Richard Haynes, to Miss Johanna Haynes, both of Ironbridge.—Mr. John Skitt, of Fawl's Green, Prees, to Mrs. Brown, of Darleston.

*Died.*] At Ludlow, John Walker Baugh, esq. alderman of that borough.

At Wore, 70, Mr. William Welch.

At Montford, at an advanced age, Mr. John Barber.—At Bicton, Miss Sarah Jellicoe.—At Whittington, Mrs. Richards.—At Weston-hall, 77, Edward Jones, esq.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the Worcester assizes, 20 prisoners received sentence of death, all whom were afterwards reprieved except one, (Wm. Child, for highway-robbery,) who was left for execution.

*Married.*] George Weildon, esq. of Arley Cottage, to Miss M. Brittain, of Stourbridge.—Mr. John Merry, of Groveley-house, to Miss Jane Rebecca Merry, of Packwood.

*Died.*] At Upton-upon-Severn, 74, Wake-man Long, esq.

At Fairfield, 48, Mr. Henry Court, solicitor.—At Welland, 81, Mr. Benjamin Boulter, sen.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Peter Rickards Mynors, esq. of Treago, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Halliday, of Old Cleeve.—Mr. Thomas Parry, of Burley Court, to Miss Parry, of Purvin.

*Died.*] At Bullingham Court, William Lechmere, and Lucy Lechmere, son and daughter of Rd. Parkinson, esq.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A party of French women, lace manufacturers, have lately settled at Bristol, where they intend to establish a manufactory.

Late accounts state that the workmen at Merthyr Tydvil were still from their work, but evinced no disposition to riot.

In the Commons, Mr. Dickinson lately presented a petition from a number of landed proprietors of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, praying that the Agricultural Interest might be supported by laying a duty of 30s. per cent. on all corn, wool, hides, tallow, cheese, and seeds imported.—Mr. Dickenson, on presenting the petition, drew a lamentable picture of the present state of the country—capital, he observed, instead of going into land, commerce, or manufactures, was flying to the funds of France and America; and the local taxation of the poor laws, and universal taxation of the country, were alienating the minds of a large number of his Majesty's subjects.

A meeting of the county of Monmouth has been held at Usk, duly convened by the high sheriff; which was MORE NUMEROUSLY ATTENDED than any other ever remembered in that county. An opposition, which had been secretly organizing chiefly through the agency of the surveyor of taxes, who canvassed in the name of Sir Charles Morgan, one of the county members, rendered the result of the meeting more brilliant and satisfactory to the friends of constitutional reform and necessary retrenchment; for, though several of the requisitionists and friends to reform were deterred from attending, and many persons were brought for the purpose of defeating the great object of the meeting, after a very animated discussion, only seven out of twelve or thirteen hundred persons present could be induced to hold up their hands against the petition, which was moved by J. H. MOGGRIDGE, of Lanrumney, esq. and seconded by J. Jones, of Lanarth, esq. The manner in which the petition, resolutions, &c. were received by the assembly afforded a fresh and convincing proof that the constitutional rights of Englishmen, the degradation and abuses of the Constitution, and the way to remove the latter and restore the former, are now pretty well understood, even by those who have been long deluded and misled. The repeated cheering which accompanied throughout the reply of Mr. Moggridge, which was couched, in the most truly constitutional, energetic, and convincing language, was at once highly complimentary to that gentleman, and decisive of the good sense and discrimination of the meeting. The opposition of the deputy-receiver and surveyor of taxes being defeated by the splendid result of this memorable meeting, they, or their friends, have had recourse to the expedient of getting up a declaration, to which signatures have been procured. Many of the names affixed thereto were even signed without the knowledge or consent of the parties whose signatures they purported to be; of which fact, depositions have been already made by several respectable freeholders.

*Married.*] Mr. David Thomas, to Miss Mary Gardner, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. William Thornton, of Cheltenham, to Miss Mary Stock, of Tortworth.—Mr. John Drinkwater, of Sandhurst, to Miss Hester Sims, of Hempstead.—Mr. D. Whitmore, of Stroud, to Miss B. Niblett, of Beechgreen.—At Newent, Mr. William Bayley, to Miss Sarah Briser.—Mr. Thomas Forshe, of Monseyhampton, to Miss Digger, of Eastington.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. Charles Dodd, a man of great integrity.—Mrs. Freame, of College Court.—In St. John's lane, Mrs. Fletcher.—80, Mrs. J. Hale.



At Cheltenham, Mrs. Eyre, wife of Col. E. of the Galway-militia.—47, J. Mather, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool.—63, Mr. Edward Thoroughgood, late of Cheapside, London.

At Bristol, Mrs. Elizabeth Mentor.—Miss Rebecca Ilsley.—Mr. Buchan, justly respected.—Mr. John Clark.

At Monmouth, 25, Mrs. M. Phillpotts.

At Chepstow, Mr. George Brook.

At Tewkesbury, Miss Eliza Darke.—John Martin, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Stroud, Mr. Cook, solicitor.—Mrs. R. Watts.

At Tetbury, 52, Mrs. E. Edwards.

At Avening, 71, Mrs. Wigmore, much esteemed.

At Alderley, Lieut. Col. Henry Powlett.—At South Cerney, 28, Mrs. Jones, wife of Thomas J. esq. especially regretted by the poor as a liberal benefactress.—At Marshfield, Edward Isaac, esq. banker.—At Bradley-house, Mrs. Nelmes, wife of Richard N. esq.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The most remarkable case at the assizes at Oxford was that of William Archer, designated an opulent farmer, and John Haycock, called also a respectable farmer, for wilfully and maliciously setting fire, in the night time, to two ricks, one of clover and one of barley, the property of A. Buckett, a neighbouring farmer. The trial occupied the court eleven hours; and on *circumstantial proof* the jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The new church of St. Ebbe was opened on the 3d of February, by an excellent sermon from the very Rev. Dr. Hall, dean of Christ Church. On this occasion Mrs. Salmon contributed her vocal powers gratuitously, together with all the members of the several choirs.

*Married.*] The Rev. Edmund Carr, of Trinity College, Oxford, to Miss Whitmore, of Dudmarston.—Mr. R. Wagstaff, of Aynho, to Miss Mary Fletcher.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 40, Mr. Thomas Green, justly respected.

At Adderbury, 37, the Rev. W. Woolston.—At Marston, 84, Mr. Joseph Bleay, deservedly regretted.—At Ensham, Miss Mary Cartwright Symonds.—At Botley, 85, Mr. Thomas Hall.—At Towersey Grange, 63, Mr. William Hollier.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the county of Berks, at Reading, an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating him on his escape from the last outrage in the Park, was moved by Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, bart. and seconded by Sir Morris Ximenes, when an addition to it was moved by Mr. Hallett, and seconded by Mr. Charles Fyshe Palmer, deploring the said outrage, and expressing a hope that no act of policy would be recommended to his

Royal Highness to punish the whole nation by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which his Royal Highness's family was expressly brought over to guard and protect. After considerable discussion, Mr. Hallett's addition to the address was carried by a majority of 2 to 1 of the freeholders present, who alone were allowed to vote.

*Married.*] Thomas Williams, esq. of Milles, to Mary Frances, daughter of the late John Paul Berthon, esq.

*Died.*] At Langley, 82, Thomas Stone, esq.

At Caversham, 27, Charles Marsac, esq.

At Ginge, Mr. Shaw, much respected.

#### HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

At the Bedford assizes, the Rev. Robert Woodward, vicar of Harrold, and his two daughters, were convicted of a conspiracy to charge a rape on James Harris; and the father was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the daughters to one year. Of the guilt of the daughters there can be no question, but the evidence published in the newspapers by no means satisfies us in regard to the participation of the father. At the same time, newspaper reports are not always sufficiently full and faithful; but, as local prejudices too often lead to injustice, we feel it our duty, as honest chroniclers, to express our SOLEMN doubts whether the father did more than give a parent's partial credence to the statements of his daughters. The presumption that he knew of his daughter's eight months' pregnancy ought to have no weight, when every assizes afford cases of concealments even from females sleeping in the same room and bed; and the circumstance that he *openly* corrected a point of fact in his daughter's evidence before the magistrate, affords positive evidence that no conspiracy existed on his part.

At the same assizes, a clergyman appeared in court, in full canonicals, to prosecute Sir Montagu Burgoyne for non-attendance at the parish-church, and under an obsolete statute, made in bad times, claimed heavy penalties; but, it appearing that service was frequently not performed, and that the worthy baronet was in infirm health, the prosecution was dismissed, with the reprehension of the learned judge.

*Married.*] Mr. William Nunn, to Miss Mary Seaby, both of Royston.—Mr. James Snow, of Soots, to Miss Rachel Acres, of Standon Green End.—Mr. John Kirkby, of Stanstead Lodge, to Miss Ann Josolyne, of Ware Side.

*Died.*] At Hertford, Mrs. Ann Pallett.

Suddenly, sincerely regretted, 56, the Rev. R. Buston, a man of profound erudition, rector of Great and Little Barford, Bedfordshire, and for twenty years master of the Latin school at Wymondham.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Nathan Grey, esq. of March, to Miss Frances Goodman, of Peterborough.



rough.—Mr. W. Freeman, of Woodstone, to Miss M. A. Spridgeon, of Peterborough.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, Miss Letitia Parsons.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Peter Coryton, D.D. prebendary of Peterborough.

At King's Cliffe, 94, S. Hunt, esq.

In his 80th year, the Rev. John Williams, rector of Braunston.

At Cosgrove-priory, 84, Mrs. Ann Lowndes.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Three-fourths of the population of Ely are now employed, or supported, by parish rates and public subscriptions; and upwards of one hundred persons, who, a few years since, contributed to the poor-rate, have of late been obliged to apply for parochial assistance.

*Married.*] R. L. Dormer Chapman, esq. to Miss Mary Wallaston, of Balsham.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 24, Miss Whitechurch.

At Ely, Mrs. Muriel.

At Wisbech, 35, Mr. Jas. Hill.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Robert Muskett, to Miss Eliza Dyball, both of Norwich.—The Rev. Geo. Steward, of Yarmouth, to Miss Charlotte Lucy, of Worcester.—The Rev. Geo. Waddington, of Northwold, to Miss Jane Cox.—Wm. Thurtett, esq. of Lakenham, to Miss Alexander, of Caistor.—Edward Colman, esq. R.N. to Miss Charlotte Browne, of Diss.—Lieut. Alpe, of the 4th Dragoons, of Har'ingham, to Miss Grady, of Belmont, Ireland.—Mr. Benj. Crofts, of Gressenhall, to Miss Barber, of Bagthorpe.—Mr. T. Utton, of Baconsthorpe, to Miss Ann Parkes, of Barton.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in St. Gregory's, 22, Mr. Henry Balding.—Mrs. Love.—Mrs. Hunt.—52, Sophia Olley, deservedly lamented.—63, Mr. Benj. Postin.

At Thetford, 48, Mr. Robt. Rogers.

At Swaffham, 75, Francis Blomfield, the last male branch of Blomfield the county historian.—At Aldburgh, 71, James Woodcock, esq.—At Feltwell Lodge, 69, Jas. Denton, esq. of Brandon, deservedly regretted.—At North Barningham, 81, Mr. Robt. Partridge.—At Loddon, 77, Mrs. Eliz. Bond, justly esteemed.

#### SUFFOLK.

Considerable damage has been done at Bury St. Edmund's by a late gale of wind.

*Married.*] Mr. Johnson, of Ipswich, to Miss Bailey, of Brook-street.—Thomas Bines, esq. to Miss Murrell; both of Boxford.—Mr. John Fiske, of Metfield-hall, to Miss Hannah Diver, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Grimwood Cooke, of Mellis, to Miss Susan Chapman, of Ketteringham.—Mr. Isaac Moore, of Woodbridge Hacheston, to Miss Sarah White, of Peringland.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, Mr. Bloomfield.—63, Mr. Morgan.—45, Mr. Richard Winn.

—At Bury, 50, Mrs. F. Wilden Dingle, deservedly lamented.—84, Mrs. Roul, much respected.—50, Mr. Samuel Steel, regretted.—27, Mrs. Louisa Vine, greatly esteemed.—At Woodbridge, 62, Mr. Robert Allen.—At Sudbury, Mrs. Sarah Lorkin.—At Hollesley, Mr. Whimper Brady.—At Depden, 86, Mrs. F. Green.—At Cavenham, Mrs. Haggitt.—At Redgrave, 68, Mr. John Cooke.—At Stoke, by Rayland, 36, Mrs. Ann Cooper.—At Kessingland, 71, Mr. John Mills, much respected.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hicks, of Wormingford, to Miss Rosa Barnard, of Walton-hall.—James Lay, esq. of Wake's Colne, to Miss Raynham, of Chelsworth.—J. G. Kenningle, of Bradfield, to Miss E. Baker, of Bentley Church-house.—Mr. W. Pissey, of Hockley, to Miss Lucy Fairhead, of Rayleigh.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, 72, the Rev. John Morgan, rector of Chelmsford and of Asheldham, justly respected.

At Witham, 77, Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Pattisson, esq.—At Hatfield Peverel, Mr. John Steward.—At Dedham Grove, Maria, wife of Henry Warren, esq.—At Colne Priory, 65, Ann, wife of the Rev. T. Carwardine, of Earls Colne.

#### KENT.

A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Kent, was holden at Maidstone on the 6th ult. convened by the high sheriff, pursuant to a requisition, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons to take into immediate consideration the necessity of a constitutional reform in the representation of the people in Parliament, as well as to take measures for the reduction of the present large military and civil establishments, for the abolition of sinecures, unmerited pensions, and useless places, and for relief from oppressive and insupportable taxation; when a well-written Petition was agreed upon, of which the following are the concluding paragraphs:—

"That your petitioners view with the greatest alarm the continuance of a large standing army in time of peace, and they do most solemnly protest against it as unconstitutional. They beseech your honorable house to consider that the naval power of this kingdom has been at all times sufficient to protect it against any hostile attack; that the noble and distinguishing feature of British policy, in comparison with that of other nations, has hitherto been, that it requires not the support of a regular military force, but relies on the spirit of the people, which has never yet failed the sovereign and the country in the hour of danger.

"That your petitioners firmly believe the true and only cause of the grievances they have here enumerated, as well as most



most of the miseries that afflict this nation, is to be found in the notoriously inadequate state of the representation of the people, and in the unconstitutional duration of Parliament; and they most earnestly entreat your honorable house to undertake, before it be too late, in a true and cordial spirit, the measure of parliamentary reform, upon such constitutional principles as may thoroughly conciliate the affections of the people, and thereby restore to your honorable house its true weight and dignity, which can alone secure to the people the certain and complete redress of their grievances, and beyond all other measures tend to unite all men in support of the Constitution, and the maintenance of public order."

We are sorry to observe an attempt to nullify sentiments so honorable to the men of Kent, by some paltry resolutions of a grand jury, of which Sir E. Knatchbull was foreman, and several naval and military officers, members. In their opinion, a virtual representation, and the wisdom of Parliament as now constituted, is a sufficient protection of the rights and interests of the nation.

*Married.*] Mr. John Minter, to Miss Mary Kennett, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Stephen Plummer, of Canterbury, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, of Wavertree, Liverpool.—Mr. Clarabert, of Deal, to Miss M. Blasland, of Sandwich.—At Folkestone, Mr. William Hall, to Miss Mercy Shrubsole.—Mr. Thomas Mummery, to Miss Elizabeth Freeman.—Lient. Calder, 47th regiment, to Mrs. Hart, of Chatham.—At Chatham, Mr. J. Tester, to Miss C. Feakins, of Harrietsham.—At Faversham, Mr. John Hodge, to Miss C. Garey.—Mr. Michael Minter, to Miss A. Wellar, both of Tenterden.—Mr. Chittenden, of Yalding, to Miss Kingsford, of Chartham.—Mr. Jesse Buss, of Boughton Malherbe, to Miss Ledger, of Ulcomb.—Mr. Tracey, of Sittingbourne, to Miss Merton, of Eastling.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in the Precincts, 95, Mrs. Milles, widow of the Rev. Charles M.—At Dover, William Walker, esq. one of the jurats of that town.—Mr. Evenden.—At Maidstone, Mrs. Stephen.—Miss Skeene, daughter of Lient.-colonel S.

At Chatham, 60, Mr. Tribe, sen. much respected.—At Margate, 46, W. Newby, of the Society of Friends.—At Hythe, Mrs. S. Quester, regretted.—At Tenterden, 81, John Mace, esq.—23, Mrs. Mary Timson, greatly lamented.—At Whitstable, 64, Mr. Rowbottom.—At Lenham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Harrison.—At Northfleet, 28, Mr. John Holdstock, of Canterbury.—At Grove Green, Boxley, suddenly, Mr. Charles Beaumont.—At Lydd, Mr. Thomas Blackman, respected.—At

Milton, Mrs. Keddle, widow of John K. esq.

## SUSSEX.

One of the powder-mills belonging to Messrs. Jenkins and Love, at Brede, near Battle, lately blew up with a tremendous explosion.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. G. Thomas, rector of Bodiam, to Elizabeth Ann, widow of Lient.-col. Gray.—George Matcham, jun. esq. of Ashford-lodge, to Miss Eyre, of New House.—Mr. William Cooke, of Brighton, to Miss Martha Loomes, of Whittlesea.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Mrs. Newland, wife of Chas. N. esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented.—In South-street, Mrs. Wills.

## HAMPSHIRE.

The mechanics and other workmen of Portsmouth Dock-yard, and of the Ordnance Department, have commenced supplying their families with beef, mutton, and veal, of their own slaughtering—they have formed themselves into an associated body for the purpose: already the number of families thus supplied exceeds 1700.

*Married.*] Lient. Miller, R.N. to Miss Hawkins, of Southampton.—Mr. Raines, of Portsmouth, to Miss Dove, of Lymington.—Mr. James Brent, of Union Road, to Miss Spilbury, of Portsea.—Mr. John Harris, of Redbridge, to Miss Charlotte Foot, of Winchester.—Mr. Wm. Ralls, to Miss Ann Ellis, both of Portsea.—Mr. J. W. Hamilton, R.N. to Miss Judith Dean Dunham, of Gosport.—Mr. Jonathan Taunton, of Gosport, to Miss White, of Downton.—At Havant, Sir Edw. Tucker, K. C. B. to Miss U. A. S. Leeke.—Mr. Holloday, to Miss Jones, both of Romsey.—Mr. Wm. Peskett, of Petersfield, to Miss Sarah Fitt, of Littleton.

*Died.*] At Southampton, suddenly, Mr. Wellington.

At Winchester, Mr. John Turner Vernon.—Mr. Redman, of Romsey.—In Pouchment, Mr. Tanner.—In High-street, 67, Mr. John Stubbington.—Mr. Wilmot.

At Portsmouth, Mr. White.—Miss E. Taylor.—60, William Goldsen, esq. magistrate and alderman of this borough.—Mr. Serjeant.

At Portsea, 21, Miss H. Jarvoise, much esteemed.

At Gosport, 24, Lient. George Sprent.—Mr. Wm. Burrell, purser.—Miss Cath. Titcher.

At Havant, Mrs. Margaret Wells.—At Purbrook, Mr. Wm. Gough.—At Ropeley, in Hall-place, Mr. W. Yalden.—Mrs. Steel.—At Overton, Mr. G. Pyle.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Potter, to Miss Nourse, both of Marlborough.—Mr. Gilpin, of Westbury, to Miss Isabella Eliz. Miller, of Frome.

Frome.—At West Lavington, Lieut.-Col. Frederick, 55th regiment, to Miss Sarah Ann Tinker, of Littleton-house.—Ernlé Warnner, esq. of Conock-house, to Miss Susan Amyott, of South Brent.—At Chippenham, Mr. Charles Horton, to Miss Ann Killing.—Major Whetham, late of the 40th regt. to Mrs. Susannah Cayley, of Wraxall Lodge.

*Died.*] At Trowbridge, Mr. John Honnywill.

At Chippenham, John Hibbard, esq.

At Melksham, Mr. Mudy, of Devizes, highly respected.

At Bradford, 76, Mrs. Lovenbury.

At Easton, Mr. Giles Hearn.—At Holt, Mrs. E. Godwin, justly lamented.—At Corsham, Miss Maria Lacey.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

T. S. CHAMPNEYS, esq. presented to the Regent, at the late levee, a petition from the clothiers, cloth-workers, and others, engaged in this trade in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Wilts, signed by upwards of 30,000 names, and praying for some restrictions upon the use of gig mills and shearing frames, whereby so many thousands are thrown out of employment.

At the late Somerset County-meeting, an address to the Prince Regent was carried by acclamation, congratulating him on his recent escape, and expressing the confidence of the meeting in his intention of enforcing upon his ministers the necessity of *economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure.*

The colliers in the neighbourhood of Radstock and Paulton, lately collected in a number of about 3000, and manifested some very serious symptoms of riot and destruction to the pits, and the buildings annexed to them, which spread the greatest consternation through the whole neighbourhood. They resisted a deduction in their wages: but, by the persuasion and promise of the magistracy, they dispersed.

*Married.*] Mr. T. E. Rosengberg, of New King-street, to Miss Mary Wood, of the Orange-grove, both of Bath.—Mr. Barnard, of Bath, to Miss Harriett Spurrell, of Carmarthen.—Mr. John C. Yeatman, of Frome, to Miss Eliza Kelson, of Berkeley crescent, Bristol.—Mr. Thomas Weston, of Bathwick, to Mrs. Priscella Arnold, of Bath.—Mr. D. P. Pinchin, of Colern, to Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, of Ford-Mill.—Mr. Huddleston, of Pucklechurch, to Mrs. W. Norket.—In Brook-street, Sir John St. Leger Gillman, bart.

*Died.*] At Bath, in New King-street, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Barry.—At the Cottage Crescent, Capt. George White.—W. Cole, esq. of Sydney-place.—Suddenly, Mr. Samuel Evill.—In Trim-street, 70, Mr. Henry Knight.—In Sydney-place, Mrs. Casneau.—Miss Hardy-

man.—At Wells, at an advanced age,—Hook, esq.

At Frome, Mrs. Ann Willoughby.

At Loxton, Mrs. Sarah Ann Moncrieffe, wife of the Rev. D. S. M.—At Dunkerton, 22, Miss Fanny Muntou.—At Queen Charlton, Mr. Boulter.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

Mr. Calcraft presented two petitions from parishes in Dorsetshire on the Poor-rates. The one of these had only 576 inhabitants, and 419 of them were receiving parish relief.—The rates amounted to 18s. or 19s. in the pound. The other petition was from a parish which contained 1300 inhabitants, not one in seven of whom were independent of parish aid. Here, those rateable to the poor paid 21s. in the pound. In one of these parishes every farmer had given notice to quit, and in the other several; so that the rate next year would fall heavier on those who remained.

*Married.*] At Dorchester, Philip Zachariah Cox, esq. capt. in the 23d. lancers, to Louisa Frances, daughter of Admiral Sir Albemarle Bertie.—T. B. Davis, esq. of Cerne, to Miss Mary Ann Dowling.

*Died.*] At Wareham, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Dugdale, esq.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

A plan has recently been adopted at Exeter, which has reduced the Poor-rates 1000l. per year. At the close of the war multitudes of persons being discharged from the army and navy, and applying to the corporation for relief, a Mr. Jos. Hicks suggested the establishment of a pottery, and the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c. which being acceded to, he undertook, and continues, to superintend it. Any persons destitute of employment applying for relief are sent to the pottery, where they work at 5s. per week, till they can procure a situation in their own trade; and they are permitted to return when necessary.

Several manufacturers driven from Nottingham, and its vicinity, by the Luddites, are now settled at Tiverton, where upwards of one hundred men and boys are at work, and are preparing machinery for the manufacture of stockings, lace, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. Moxen, to Miss Parnell: Mr. Jonas Spratt, to Miss Gardiner: all of Exeter.—At Exeter, Mr. William Mallett, of London, to Miss Mary Frances Caseley, of Exeter.—At Stoke, Stephen Butcher, R.N. to Maria Cicely, daughter of Jeremiah Smithers, esq. R.N.—Mr. James Baker, of Exminster, to Miss Harriet Newberry, of Honiton's-clist.—Mr. John Pridham, to Miss Mary Pope, both of Topsham.—Mr. Charles Knowles, of Kenton, to Miss Sarah Taply Tripe, of Dawlish.—Mr. William Johns, of Great Torrington, to Miss Mary Binden, of Frithelstock.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Exeter, on Southernhay, 91, Mrs. Lucraft, a maiden lady, much respected.—In St. Sidwell's, 68, Mrs. Ann Sandford.—Miss Grace Force.—26, Chas. Hirzel, esq. of Great Coram-street, London, much and justly esteemed.—63, Moses Hearn, regretted.

At Plymouth, 23, Miss Jane Hearsey, of Denmark-hill.—In Tavistock-street, 32, Mrs. Ann Jeff.

At Dock, Miss Caroline Briggs.

At Tiverton, 77, Mr. William Tucker, senior member of that corporation, deservedly esteemed.

At Honiton, 76, Mr. W. Clarke.—69, Mrs. Rogers.

At Teignmouth, 71, Mrs. Keen.

At Okehampton, Robert Hawkes, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

At Woodley, Mrs. J. Haycraft, justly regretted.

#### CORNWALL.

The poor-house at St. Burian, near Penzance, was lately destroyed by fire, and two men and four women perished in the flames! One of the unhappy victims was a young woman, who, being in a state of derangement, had been secured by a chain, and she was seen struggling violently, but ineffectually, to escape! There were 27 persons in the house, and those who saved themselves, could only do so by leaping through the windows.

*Married.*] Mr. William Berryman, to Miss Penberthy, both of Penzance.—At Kenwyn, Thomas Nicholas, esq. of Treviskey-house, in Gwenap, to Miss Emma Moyle, of Chacewater.—At St. Vepe, Capt. Henry Thompson, of the Cornwall militia, to Miss Henrietta Wymond, of St. Cadix.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mrs. Crosby, wife of Capt. C. of the Packet-service.

At Perian-wharf, Mrs. Fox, widow of Mr. George Fox, one of the Society of Friends.—At Helston, 87, Mr. Wm. Skues, deservedly respected.

#### WALES.

A great number of unemployed poor lately assembled at Alwch, and prevented a small vessel laden with flour, from sailing from the wharf; the civil power was ineffectual, but the military dispersed them.

*Married.*] At St. Asaph, the Rev. Howel Wepre Owen Jones, of Wepre-hall, to Miss Henrietta Maria Williams, of Caerwys.—At Tenby, James Garner, esq. to Miss Harriet Wilmot, of Clifton.—Mr. John James, to Miss Whickham, both of Aberystwith.—Capt. James James, of Walterston, to Miss A. M. L. Phillips Laugharne, of Orlanden, Pembrokeshire.—Josiah John Guest, esq. of Dowlais, Glamorganshire, to Miss Maria Elizabeth Rankin.—Mr. Samuel Robinson, to Miss Williams, both of Wrexham.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 87, Mrs. Sudell, of

Preston, Lancashire, much regretted.—Mr. Thomas Aubrey, deservedly respected.

At Haverfordwest, 79, Benjamin Jones, esq. much esteemed and lamented.

At Landaff, 60, Mrs. E. Lewis, justly respected.

At Dolgelly, Mrs. Griffith, wife of Griffith Griffith, esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, March 11.—After long examinations before the sheriff, fourteen persons have been committed for trial on the charge of conspiring against the government and taking an unlawful oath. The following are the names:—William Edgar, teacher in the Calton; John Keith, manager of a cotton-mill in the Calton; James Finlayson, jun. writer's clerk, Glasgow; William Simpson, spirit dealer, Anderston; John M'Lachlin, John Buchannan, Hugh Cochran, Hugh Dickson, James Hood, James Robertson, Andrew Somerville, John Campbell, Andrew M'Kinlay, Peter Gibson, weavers or workmen.

The inhabitants of New Lanark lately met in the New Institution, and unanimously agreed to present an address to Robert Owen, esq. expressive of their high satisfaction of his conduct, and that of the other proprietors, in introducing various ameliorations in the condition of their community; and, particularly, in reducing the time of working in the mills, an hour a-day, the time of labour being from six to seven previously, but now from six to six!

At a meeting of the Glasgow committee on Feb. 26th, for conducting the petitions to the Prince Regent and both houses of Parliament, for a more free and equal representation of the people in the Commons' House, and for a shorter duration of Parliaments, it was considered necessary, formally to announce to the public, that the petitions have been duly forwarded—that to the Prince Regent having been transmitted to Lord Sidmouth, and those to both houses of Parliament, received and laid upon their tables. The committee have seen, with grief and indignation, the insinuation contained in the reports laid before Parliament, that the petitions for reform are merely a cover to a connexion with secret associations or societies, both in Scotland and England, having for their object views such as are stated in these reports. They do, therefore, in the most solemn manner, declare this insinuation to be without the shadow of truth, as far as regards this committee; and deny that they ever had, or now have, any connexion or correspondence with any secret society in the kingdom. Nay, further, that the societies styled *Spendrums*, and which are said to have branches in this city, and to entertain principles of the most

most ridiculous and dangerous tendency, they never heard of;—that they never saw a publication of these societies;—nor so much as heard the name of this visionary man, till lately in the newspapers.

*Married.*] Sir Neil Menzies, bart. to Miss G. C. Norton, daughter of F. N. esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer for Scotland.

*Died.*] At Dumfries, Miss E. M'Murdo, late of Barbadoes.

At Glasgow, the Rev. J. M. Reay, author of a New Translation of the Bible.

At Edinburgh, Lady Don, wife of Sir Alexander Don, of Newton Don, M.P.—Major-gen. Lockhart, late of the 30th regt.—In Maitland-street, Margaret, widow of Robert Scott, esq. of Coud-house, Roxburghshire.

At Aberdeen, Lieut.-col. Finlay, sen.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Wicklow, Samuel Wright, esq. of the 48th regt. to Anne, daughter of Dr. Symes, of Wicklow.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Leesen-street, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Henry Quin, esq. M.D.; her private virtues, no less than her mental accomplishments, were the admiration of all who knew her.—Richard Roberts, esq. of Kedra, county of Tipperary.—Frederick Rawlins, esq.—Sophia, wife of Major-Gen. F. White, late of the 1st guards.

Near Dublin, Rear Admiral Digby Dent.

At Fort Etna, Limerick, T. G. Peacocke, esq.

At Clantarf, Maria, wife of Sir Wm. B. Burdett, bart.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Guernsey, Mrs. Saumarez, wife of John S. esq. of that island.

At Florence, 70, Lady Hanmet, of Taplow-hill, Bucks, widow of Sir Benjamin H., banker.

At the Government-house, Bombay, 25, Lieut. Francis Havorth, aid-de-camp to the governor.

At Frankfort, the Duchess Dowager of Nassau Usingen, of an apoplexy; this princess is universally regretted.

On his journey to the East Indies by land, aged 29, William Chavasse, esq. an officer in the Company's service. He came to England to impart to the Board of Admiralty an invention of the longitude, and returned in the Spring for India, joined by Capt. Macdonald, the bearer of public dispatches, at Constantinople. They resolved, instead of performing their journey to India by the accustomed route, to explore, from their over-sanguine ardour, the tract described by Zenophon on his return.—By this they experienced many hardships on their way, were imprisoned in a dungeon by a Kurdish Chief, at a place called Ingrā, not far from Bagdad, but ransomed themselves by paying 800 piastres. The unfortunate Chavasse was seized with a brain fever on their liberation. His friend and fellow-traveller put him on a raft on the River Tigris, to reach Bagdad the sooner, for medical assistance; but he died on the raft, almost in sight of that city, and was buried by him in a retired spot on the banks of the River Tigris.

At his estate, Rome, in the colony of Demarary, of an inflammatory fever, Hon. Robert Augustus Hyndman, one of the members of his Majesty's Council for the Island of Dominica; a man of the most enlarged and enlightened mind.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We acknowledge the receipt of Five Guineas from N. W. for the hopeless Prisoners confined for contempts in the Fleet.*

*We are sorry we could not this month oblige our Cheadle friend.*

*Poems by P. Wilson, A. Kyne, several other Poems, and many valuable Prose Communications, are unavoidably deferred. Some papers on Political Economy are devoid either of novelty of matter, or perspicuity of manner, and, therefore, are laid aside. We wish as much as possible to avoid common-place observations and exhausted topics.*

*Critics ought to know, that an Editor of a Periodical Work does not identify his own opinions with those of his Correspondents, particularly when the name of his Correspondent is affixed. Impartiality often demands the admission of opinions utterly at variance with those of the Editor.*

*We propose, with a view to add to its interest, to extend our Medical Report to a new district of the Metropolis; and we, therefore, invite the attention of Medical Men who are willing to aid us.*

*The author of the Paper signed COMMON SENSE, at page 200, thinks it proper to state, as a solution of the enigma, that Exchequer Bills at 2½d. per day should be borne with; that the Bank, to facilitate the transaction, took the whole, or nearly the whole, in exchange for their Notes, which of course costs them only the expences of their manufacture, and to whom even the 2½d. per day is a net profit! When the 3 per cents. can be nominally got up to such a price as that the interest on Stock and those Bills falls nearly to the same level, then they may probably be issued to the public without hazard of depreciation; but, till then, it is an affair of dexterous management, understood by few, who are not in the secrets of the Alley!—In the same paper, page 200, col. 1, for "that, where the government," read "that when;"—at page 247, col. 1, line 14, dele it;—and at 263, col. 1, line 4, read "have always," for "has always."*